



Daily Report

Latin America

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Brazil

Rio de Janeiro TV reports that the Senate has selected 21 senators to sit on the committee that will implement the impeachment process against President Collor. The report adds that 18 senators have been named as alternate members.

Presidential Spokesman Etevaldo Dias confirmed that there is no possibility of Collor's resigning, as he intends to cooperate with the legislative and judicial branches, notes Rio de Janeiro TV.

Brasilia radio carries a report on Collor's views on the congressmen who voted for impeachment. Collor avoided the word "betrayal," but commented on "the weakness of some politicians who pledged their solidarity with the president in the morning, and in the afternoon voted against him." The radio reports that Collor is preparing his office for Vice President Itamar Franco and has packed up his personal belongings. The Senate will deliver a note to the president asking him to leave his office on 5 October. The 180-day period, which is the maximum time he can remain away from his post during the impeachment process, also begins on the same day, the radio adds.

Peru

Lima TV reports that the trial of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman is being held in "total secrecy" at El Callao Naval Base. A ruling in 10 days is expected from a "faceless justice." It is not known if the trial is being held under military or civilian jurisdiction, Lima TV adds, calling it "the trial of the century."

Guzman will make a statement before the court on 1 October. His lawyer, Alfredo Crespo, says that Guzman must not be tried by the military and has requested the case be turned over to the civilian courts, because the military judge should "declare himself incompetent" and therefore not hear the case.

In commenting on the trial, President Fujimori said that there will be no dialogue with the terrorists, but that there is a good opportunity for "terrorists who repent" to return to society and the government will fully guarantee their safety.

Colombia

Operation Green Ice has revealed the existence of a new Colombian cocaine trafficking organization, "the Pereira Cartel." According to Santa Fe de Bogota TV, international authorities claim that Jose Duran, a Colombian residing in Italy at the time of his arrest, heads up the new cartel.

Venezuela, Central Americans Sign Trade Accord*PA3009202392 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Sep 92*

[Text] The Central American and Venezuelan economy ministers on 29 September signed a joint free trade agreement according to which 312 products may be exported to Venezuela duty free. The agreement establishes a larger number of products in the list of possible Central American exports to Venezuela. The ministers stipulated that 312 products will be free of customs duties. Of that number, 136 are from El Salvador. These include products from the agricultural, food, and pharmaceutical sectors.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Unlike previous measures when we included in the lists of exceptions everything that was marketable between our countries, today we are trying to include in the liberalization programs everything that we can market. We are trying to do so quickly. Therefore, there will be no restrictions [words indistinct]. [end recording]

With this measure, the signatory countries seek to increase the flow of investments because existing commerce between Central America and Venezuela is not very significant, amounting to less than \$6 million. That figure does not include fuel.

[Being unidentified speaker recording] We are now changing the traditional trade relationship between our countries by laying the groundwork for increasing trade and creating conditions that will lead to a greater flow of investments between our countries. [end recording]

This agreement will become effective one week after it is published in Venezuela's official newspaper. It was indicated that the preferential tariff treatment given to 58 Salvadoran products will be maintained.

Latin American Indians Plan October Protests*PA2909191192 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2247 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[Excerpts] Panama City, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Indian protests scheduled for October will include antinuclear

demonstrations, road closures, and peaceful occupations of embassies and public offices, it was reported in this capital on 28 September.

Nearly 30 Indian organizations of the Americas announced their scheduled activities for the upcoming month, the 500th anniversary of "Indian peoples' resistance" following the arrival of Europeans on the continent.

The third meeting of the Coordinating Board of Indian Organizations and Nations of the Continent [Coordinadora de Organizaciones y Naciones Indigenas del Continente] (CONIC), which held its sessions in Panama City over the 26 September weekend, agreed to hold demonstrations from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, Chile.

The CONIC reaffirmed its position regarding the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Spaniards in America and rejected the concept of "discovery" or "the meeting of two worlds."

"We believe 12 October will mark the beginning of a new historical process that will be characterized by the search for an alliance among peoples based on respect and equal rights," the organization said. [passage omitted]

In Mexico, Indians agreed to march to the Mexican capital from the south and submit a list of demands to the government.

It has been reported that Indian communities of the various Mexican states have planned to conduct protest marches.

In Central America, Indian organizations from Guatemala to Panama will hold seminars, workshops, and protest marches and will close off the Pan-American Highway linking the region to the northern part of the continent.

In South America, Indians will block roads and highways, thus preventing the transportation of agricultural and livestock products from the countryside to the cities, and will occupy churches, embassies, and government institutions.

The protests will be accompanied by cultural and religious activities in the various Indian communities.

Cuba

ANAP Declaration Denounces Torricelli Bill

FL01'0010492 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Today, the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] made public the small farmers' declaration against the Torricelli Bill. The following are excerpts of that statement, read just a few hours ago by ANAP President Orlando Lugo Fonte at the ceremony held to award the National Vanguard banner to the Aniceto Perez Sugar Cane Credit and Services Cooperative in Caimito Municipality, Havana Province.

[Begin Lugo recording] With profound contempt, we denounce and censure this new imperialist maneuver, which violates the very essence of the most fundamental rights of populations to self-determination and freedom. We are aware of the fact that this and other measures in imperialism's inventory of aggressions against our country will do us damage. However, as the editorial carried in the newspaper GRANMA points out well: Neither this nor thousands of laws such as this will bring us to our knees, for we will find a way to continue resisting, to continue onward; and we will not falter one second in our daily struggle to save the fatherland, the revolution, and socialism. [end recording]

The small farmers' statement against the Torricelli Bill proposes, as the principal response of the small farmers to this new U.S. infamy against Cuba, a commitment to make a supreme effort to increase production volumes and deliveries of foodstuffs to the population.

Roundup of Economic Activity 23-28 Sep

FL2909225392

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on economic developments in Cuba carried on Havana radio and television between 23 and 28 September. Source information is given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Cane Cutters Needed—Minister of Sugar Industry Juan Herrera Machado says that 20,000 additional cane cutters will be needed to compensate for reduced mechanization, thus involving manual cutting in 70 percent of the next harvest. A local Ministry of Sugar Industry office in Camaguey Province notes that 8,500 cutters, 3,000 more than in the last harvest, will be needed because of lack of spare parts to repair combines. Manual cutters will harvest 470,000 arrobas per day more than during the last harvest. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 92)

Tuber Planting Behind Schedule—Thirteen homes in Santiago de Cuba are powered through solar energy, with 25 more planned; only 52 percent of the Havana Province 2,100-caballeria tuber and vegetable plan for September-February has been planted, with the plantain

crop falling farthest behind schedule. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 92)

Lobster for Export—Some 600 tons of lobster have been caught to date in Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus Province; the province's processing plant is keeping up with the fishermen and has prepared quality products earmarked for export. Reloj adds that there is a sure market for Cuban lobster in Europe and Asia. (Havana Radio Reloj in Spanish 1930 GMT 23 Sep 92)

Water in Good Supply—The Havana Province dam system holds 422 million cubic meters, or 80 percent of total capacity, enough water for the winter planting campaign of 2,200 caballerias of vegetables and tubers. Underground water levels are still above normal. Provincial state enterprises are ready to begin harvesting bananas and vegetables. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 0900 GMT 24 Sep 92)

Animals Used for Power—Pinar del Rio Province has begun a program to perform 100 percent of land preparation with animal power. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1155 GMT 24 Sep 92)

Tourism in Cienfuegos—Workers at an unidentified Cienfuegos tourism enterprise have collected more than \$1 million, which constitutes 98 percent of the year's plan. (Havana Radio Reloj in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Sep 92)

Fuel, Water Emulsions Used—The use of fuel-water emulsions during the last sugar harvest resulted in savings of 5 to 10 percent. Such mixtures will be increasingly used in the next harvest. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 92)

Biological Fertilizers Used—About 3.9 million of the planned 4.0 million liters of azotobacter have been produced this year in support of a program to promote the use of biological fertilizers. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 92)

Rice Production System—Granma Province hopes to increase rice production by using an innovative system. The report adds that they hope to produce 60 percent of the rice consumed in the country. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 92)

Cane Planting Schedule Behind—Winter season cane planting has been completed in 681 caballerias so far, with a plan of 1,600 caballerias by the end of year. The planting is not on schedule to fulfill the October plan; main difficulty is the rain. However, several agroindustrial complexes are showing improvement in task performance. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 92)

Salt Production in Guantanamo—From January until August, the salt production plant in Guantanamo produced more than 44,600 tons of salt, which exceeds last year's production for the period. Enterprise directors have said that there is sufficient raw material in the area to meet the current year's plan. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 92)

Health, Education Assistance—Cuba will provide technical cooperation in health and education to the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, headquartered in La Paz, Bolivia. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 0900 GMT 28 Sep 92)

Guava Harvest Productive—Over 75,000 quintals of guava have been gathered to date in Holguin Province's most productive harvest of the last 10 years; most of this production has gone to the food industry for canning. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 92)

Plungers Produced—Workers at a metallurgy research center have succeeded in making plungers (preceding word in English) for diesel injection engines and are working on making compressors for household refrigerators. (Havana Radio Rebelde in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 92)

Tourist Spending Noted—In Guantanamo Province, the average tourist now spends \$47 per day, compared with \$31 per day in 1991. The newscast also reports that Guantanamo Province has reported income of some \$310,000 up to August of this year, and that close to half of this comes from sales by the National Institute of Tourism stores; adding that this represents a 50-percent increase compared to all of last year. (Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 2220 GMT 28 Sep 92)

Haiti

Commentary on First Anniversary of Coup

FL3009185092 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Commentary by Metropole reporter Clarence Renois on the first anniversary of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's ouster by the Army]

[Text] Ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide will address the UN General Assembly on 29 September, exactly one year after the coup de force against the lavalas movement. Clarence Renois comments on where the crisis is today.

[Begin Renois recording] We are approaching the first anniversary of the 29-30 September 1991 coup. A year after this political event that deeply affected the Haitian political landscape, the pawns on the scene have basically kept their places. That is to say, the actors have not changed.

Theoretically, the Army remains in the barracks, but plays a predominant role in the current debate. After ousting the 16 December 1990 president, it was with its approval and under its bayonets that the Haitian Parliament voted the half-constitutional, half-political solution. Since then the Army has been present on the overall political scene. Even while defending its political visibility, it was again the military institution that had the last word in the tripartite agreement at the Villa d'Acceuil. There it played a predominant role on the side of

the political institutions, the parliament, the legislative power, the executive power, and the judicial power.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide who has lost his presidential seat is kept at a certain distance. He continues with political representation, being recognized as the legitimate president of Haiti. From Caracas to Taipei, through Paris, London, and Washington, Aristide has visited the great Western capitals and met with the world's highest leaders without managing to influence politics in his favor. On this 29 September, he will again step up to the UN podium. On this stand in 1991, he made a speech in nine languages, chanting Creole in the world's ears. Forty-eight hours after presenting his so-called principles, or 10 commandments of democracy, he was going to be overthrown by one of the bloodiest coups in our history. No one will ever really know the number of victims. The OAS is still at this thorny corner.

Involved in an unprecedented crisis, the organization that had ordered an embargo against Haiti as a sanction, today finds itself entangled in this measure. An embargo without an embargo, say those who prefer more drastic measures, those who favor the return. Criminal and discriminatory embargo, answer those who are not in favor of return. According to labor union sources, those sanctions have damaged the poorest in the country and have favored the succession of new wealth. In any case, it is the country itself that pays the piper for what is left of its structures. Two accounts issued during this political period present some bitter reports: the white book of the public sector, and a book by the young writer, Jerry Tardieu.

Twenty to 30 years might not be enough to compensate for the damage. Isolated from the rest of the world, Haiti is at the bar of nations. No more diplomatic relations with its partners and its protected ones, no more aid, no more trade, etc. The international community is now blowing hot and cold, not knowing on which foot to dance within the Haitian crisis. It is said that we have eluded foreign intervention, catastrophe, and civil war. The treatment, on the contrary, should we admit it and confess it, has been different toward Peru, which is immersed in a political crisis similar to ours. The efforts of the international community, diplomatic efforts, did not triumph over the stubbornness of the parties not willing to make concessions to anyone.

The Haitian Parliament was the stage to so many events during that period. Haitian senators and deputies, members of various parties and political groups, took turns playing the politics of the empty seat when it came to voting either the Washington Agreement or the Villa d'Acceuil Accord. In the country's image, the Haitian Parliament remained divided throughout the year. It was incumbent upon it to appoint and to depose heads of state and heads of government.

The political parties' behavior has been as follows: Caught up in events, the high staffs of the Haitian parties had at first condemned the 29-30 September coup. As

the days went by, however, positions began to change, each party trying to take advantage of the crisis, by reproaching the ousted president for praising the neck-lacing torture.

One still remembers Jean-Bertrand Aristide's speech on his return from the United Nations regarding the smell, the shape, and the use of the tool *pere lebrun*. Major beneficiary of this new situation, the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy, MIDH, through its president, Marc L. Bazin, had come, through the Villa d'Accueil Accord, to lead the country and seek a solution acceptable to all parties. Today Bazin plays the role of head of state and head of government. He recognizes this and explained to the Senate of the Republic, quote: the particular circumstances that we are facing have made me the foremost personality in the state, unquote. Bazin, however, does not seem to have changed his tune regarding his willingness to hold talks with Aristide. Such a meeting, he says, is unavoidable, indispensable, even if the anywhere, any time, and without conditions have changed since the proposal to meet in the Dominican Republic.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide has lost his seat in Port-au-Prince. He has found it finally in Washington. Which

makes the other say, in an ironic tone, the United States for the Americans, and Jean-Bertrand Aristide for the 10th department. Indeed, the Haitians living abroad have remained very attached and faithful to the personality of the Saint-Jean-Bosco priest. He is their idol.

In conclusion, the country remains divided, deeply hurt, torn apart. On one side, the people, the mob of poor people who voted for Aristide; and on the other side, those who are in different sectors, various camps and institutions, who do not want to hear about the return of the ousted president. The arbitration missions of Ramirez Ocampo, of Joao Baena-Soares, the American diplomatic efforts, and the arbitration attempts of the Dominican president have not favored a solution to the crisis.

From 29-30 September 1991 to 29-30 September 1992, here we are, perhaps beginning a new year still in the middle of the storm, still divided, more torn apart and poorer than ever. May the authorities finally, may each of us as far as he is concerned, become aware of the state of things and for once put an end to the crisis, put aside personal and party interests and clan interests to hold hands and immediately work toward a solution to the crisis, a crisis that has lasted too long. [end recording]

El Salvador**Report Highlights Honduran President's Visit**

*PA3009171892 San Salvador TCS Television Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 92*

[Text] Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas arrived in the country on 28 September to discuss bilateral topics. The traditional 21-gun salute and the singing of the anthems of the two countries marked the start of a meeting of friends. It has been almost 30 years since the last official visit by a Honduran president to this country. Rafael Leonardo Callejas and his wife were met by his Salvadoran counterpart Alfredo Cristiani and Mrs. Cristiani. After reviewing the troops, the two presidents expressed their mutual commitment to maintain harmonious relations.

[Begin recording] [Cristiani] A far-reaching event for the future of our countries took place a few days ago. We also know your visit to the country will enhance the traditional brotherhood that exists between our peoples and nations. We also know cooperation between our countries will increase.

[Callejas] We came to El Salvador to embrace you and your people and to convey to you the extraordinary affection and appreciation Honduras feels for the Salvadoran people. This visit simply serves the purpose of reiterating and confirming that unity. [end recording]

In the afternoon, Callejas visited the Legislative Assembly, where he voiced his willingness to strengthen ties between Honduras and El Salvador.

[Begin Callejas recording] My presence in El Salvador reflects the wish of all my countrymen to reaffirm our ties of culture and history, friendship and cooperation, and the constant and fruitful work by Hondurans and Salvadorans to consolidate peace, progress, and justice. [end recording]

That night, Callejas hosted a news conference where he denied that the Honduran military is stationed at the border areas that were in dispute and, according to the ruling by the International Court of Justice, now belong to Honduras.

[Begin Callejas recording; monitored in progress]...in no way has been conducted in those areas where we feel the existing situation must be settled by the Binational Commission. I did not hear him [not further identified], but I think he was probably referring to those areas which the Honduran Government already had jurisdiction and control. We are not conducting air patrol missions. We have established commissions to do reconnaissance in those areas that were already under the jurisdiction of the Honduran Government, namely, the (?Pastoran) borderland. That area has always been under the administrative control of the Republic of Honduras. [end recording]

The Honduran head of state is scheduled to meet on 29 September with the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Callejas will receive one of the first copies of General Francisco Morazan's biography. The Honduran president will then depart.

Signs Joint Declaration

PA3009184792 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas and Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani on 29 September signed an agreement to promote the economic, political, and social development of the two nations.

A joint declaration reiterated the commitment to achieve closer ties in the economic, political, and social fields. The Honduran president said that goodwill is necessary to achieve these goals and any bitterness left by the International Court of Justice decision must be set aside.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] They reiterated their firm resolve to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between their respective countries and they agreed to promote the political reconstruction of the Central American fatherland. [end recording]

Another point emphasized by the presidents was the commitment to consolidate trade. For this purpose, the declaration referred to the project for oceanic interconnection through an overland route. They also decided to fully support the Binational Commission on border problems.

In view of repeated questions from journalists about alleged harassment by Honduran troops of residents living in the border areas under Honduran control, the Honduran president emphatically denied those reports and invited the reporters to visit the area.

[Begin Callejas recording] I publicly reiterate here that this is totally and absolutely false. The media does not have any evidence or information in this regard. I invite the Salvadoran media to accompany the Binational Commission so they can witness that the responsible behavior of the troops respects the interests of Hondurans or Salvadorans living in these areas. [end recording]

Rejecting the charges, the president described them as irresponsible and subjective. He said these must be analyzed jointly.

[Begin Callejas recording] Let us not create an atmosphere that does not exist or attribute to the Honduran Government or its Armed Forces actions that have not happened. That merely serves to heat up people who are very calm right now. I am very worried that sources lacking objectivity are generating totally groundless and untruthful reports. [end recording]

Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas left El Salvador at 1600 on 29 September. He left optimistic

that the agreements he signed with Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani will become a reality. Beginning on 6 October, the Binational Commission will study and analyze the problems of the people living in the border area.

Cristiani Denies Asking For 'Flexibility'

PA3009221592 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] President Alfredo Cristiani said it is not true he is asking the United Nations for flexibility concerning the Armed Forces' purge, as was recently reported by General George Joulwan, commander of the U.S. Southern Command. The Salvadoran president said he never talked about this with the U.S. military commander, adding he spoke with Gen. Joulwan about the need to provide UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali with additional information so he can analyze the type of administrative measures the government may have to apply based on the ad hoc commission's recommendations.

The ad hoc commission sent the UN secretary general its report last week. It included the recommendations that should be adopted against military officers involved in serious human rights violations. President Cristiani will have to apply the measures outlined by the commission.

FMLN Delays Demobilization, Blames Government

PA3009231392 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Report by Guillermo Rivera]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] did not demobilize the third 20 percent of its military forces, given there is no substantive compliance with the peace accords. The demobilization has been rescheduled for 30 September. Miguel Saenz, FMLN representative to the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, said the most important problem concerns land, because not one inch of land has been turned over to demobilized FMLN fighters.

[Begin Saenz recording] The answer is simple. We have clearly said we do not go by dates. We go by substantive issues, meaning compliance with the accords. You know perfectly well the important problem we have right now is the land issue. We have demobilized 40 percent of our fighters—we have complied with the accords—and none of the demobilized fighters has received even an inch of land. [end recording]

The FMLN representative said the mechanisms being used by the government to settle the land issue are only delaying the process. So the FMLN must take these measures.

[Begin Saenz recording] The mechanisms being used by the government will delay everything. As long as this situation is not cleared up and as long as the problem is

not fully solved, the FMLN will obviously have to adopt these measures. That is why we postponed the demobilization of the third 20 percent of our forces. [end recording]

The FMLN has demobilized more than 3,000 members of its military units, while the government has failed to transfer land. This depicts an uncertain future for demobilized fighters from the two armies.

First Infantry Brigade Demobilizes 3,500 Members

PA0110044192 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] The 1st Infantry Brigade demobilized 3,500 members—including civilian defense members, military escorts, and soldiers—on 29 September.

The event was carried out at the military garrison, located northwest of the capital. The soldiers turned in their military identification cards and their weapons. No protocol ceremony was held because of reasons beyond the authorities' control. No members of the UN Observers for El Salvador or the Armed Forces High Command attended the event, as had been done on previous occasions.

The military unit's spokesmen said the demobilization is part of the points being complied with by the Armed Forces to implement the peace accords signed between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front at the United Nations.

Most of the demobilized soldiers will return to civilian life with their families. While still in the Armed Forces they received special training in different trades, crafts, and other activities that will come in handy in their new lives.

A military census was taken on 30 September in the same unit. Delegates of the Directorate General of Statistics and Census interviewed active duty personnel to establish the points required for the information requested by the government for planning purposes.

Honduras

Generals To Support Discua Elvir's Reelection

PA3009233892 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Report by Nery Arteaga]

[Text] Five generals, each of whom could very well have become Armed Forces commander, have decided to back General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir. At least this may be inferred from remarks made by Gen. Reinaldo Andino Flores, commander of the Honduran Navy. The only opposition to Gen. Discua Elvir may be represented by Gen. Guillermo Paredes Hernandez, Public Security Force commander, and Gen. Filander Armijo, Gen. Jose

Vanegas, and Gen. Lazaro Avila Soleno. None of those generals, however, is willing to enter the fight against their old commander, a leader deeply respected by the military and civilian powers alike.

It was reported on 29 September that Gen. Discua Elvir has a three-name list of possible candidates to succeed him for a new term in the Armed Forces. In addition to Discua, the list includes Colonel Inocente Borjas and Col. Julio Armando Pavon Rodriguez.

Generals Paredes, Andino Flores, Armijo, Vanegas, and Avila Soleno now can expect only to retire from the Armed Forces and to lead an uncomplicated life. Andino Flores told this to correspondent Julio Armando Valdes in San Salvador on 29 September.

[Begin Flores recording] His leadership, charisma, and personality have brought him to this position. He should have no problem retaining his position. [end recording]

Flores was asked whether this meant Gen. Discua already has the Senior Council's full support.

[Begin recording] [Flores] I don't know. I am not the Senior Council, only a member thereof. My personal opinion is that he must be taken into consideration.

[Valdes] [Words indistinct]

[Flores] I returned from Peru on 27 September, after a visit of several days. I have not had time to study the situation and talk with the people involved. But I have said what I can understand and feel.

[Valdes] Normally, whenever these situations occur in the Armed Forces, there is speculations about a crisis. Will a crisis occur now?

[Flores] No, because the Armed Forces, through Gen. Discua, have unified not only the High Command but the whole institution. There should not be any trouble or speculation.

[Valdes] Even as we speak, it is being said that Gen. Discua has been reelected as Armed Forces commander. [words indistinct]

[Flores] The Senior Council met on the morning of 30 September. I don't know at what time the meeting ended or will end.

[Valdes] Judging from your words, do you think the Army is united, politically speaking?

[Flores] That is sure. It is not only good but also necessary. We believe that what is happening is the best for the sake of order, peace, and harmony for the Honduran people through the Armed Forces, which are also part of the people.

[Valdes] Does Gen. Discua's reelection frustrate the aspirations of some other officers?

[Flores] Their aspirations are always valid but it is unnecessary to speak of frustration because these things are normal. I repeat, whenever there is a person with more merit, we should be gentlemen and men enough to recognize and admit it.

[Valdes] Did you aspire to become commander?

[Flores] This is a natural and logical aspiration of any officer who thinks he meets the requirements.

[Valdes] Will you support Discua so he can continue in office for three more years?

[Flores] Not only now. We have been friends for a long time, since our promotion together. Why should I not back him up now? It should be all the more so now. I should back him up so our term in the Armed Forces can end with a grand finale. [end recording]

Generals Andino Flores, Paredes, Armijo, Vanegas, and Avila Soleno, as well as Discua, are the highest ranking officers in the Armed Forces. They are the ones who could have contested Discua's reelection. Apparently, however, all of them agree that the current commander should continue in office three more years.

Nicaragua

Chamorro Talks About U. S. Aid Delay

PA0110024292 Managua Radio Networks in Spanish
0100 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Speech by President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro at the Presidential Palace in Managua; live—broadcast in progress]

[Text] friendly relations with the United States of America based on equality, respect, and mutual benefit after 45 years of submission under the Somozist regime and 10 years of confrontation under the Sandinist regime. With the economic cooperation of all friendly countries, Nicaragua embarked on the road to peace, democracy, and economic development. We left behind the war; we stabilized our currency, we started a process of structural adjustments in our economy; and we sowed the seeds of reconciliation for the welfare of all Nicaraguans.

The peace achieved in Nicaragua had a multiplying factor. Twenty months after my inauguration, peace was signed in El Salvador. This allowed stability to spread throughout the Central American region and it also benefited U.S. foreign policy interests. The friendly relationship between Nicaragua and the United States, based on equality, respect, and mutual benefit, became a strong reality and yielded abundant results.

In May 1992 we learned about a U.S. Republican senator's letter that said no progress has been achieved in Nicaragua for the past two years, that my government is just like the previous government, and that it was not worth the effort to continue granting economic aid to

Nicaragua. We never believed those statements had any connection to President Bush's foreign policy. But we have learned the government's foreign policy pledges are sometimes influenced by electoral campaigns in an election year. This is why, despite the progress achieved in our country and the 1992 plans and pledges—including an increase in law enforcement levels and the implementation of our economic program—months have gone by and the U.S. economic cooperation has been delayed.

We have managed to demobilize 18,000 recontras and recompas in the first months of 1992; we destroyed 43,000 rifles that were in civilian hands; and we have stepped up the process to return and privatize all kinds of assets. We began the process to reorganize and make more professional the National Police with help from the Spanish Government; and we have continued to reduce the Army and our military arsenals.

We have also put our state banks on a sound footing and have sponsored the opening of private banks. We have achieved a modest but positive economic growth in 1992, after eight negative years and despite the low international prices of our main export products, the 1991 drought, volcano eruptions, and tidal waves.

Some would like to see me surrender our national sovereignty and others dream the government will become part of a Republican senator's office in Washington, like in the past. I do not, and will not, allow this because that is not the will of the people as stated in the 25 February 1990 elections. I think what has prompted many friendly countries to support our democratic process has been our clear commitment to democracy, peace, reconciliation among Nicaraguan brothers, and national dignity. For this same reason I used my trips to Washington to talk with President Bush and request his support for our democratic efforts within a framework of mutual respect. He has always guaranteed his support because he is fully convinced the Nicaraguan people will be able to achieve peace and economic stability. His personal commitment tells me the frozen aid will arrive at any time. I am confident President Bush will fulfill his pledges to Nicaragua because he assured me, barely five days ago, his government does not agree with those who want chaos in Nicaragua, who demand the aid be withheld, or with those who are exerting pressure on me to leave the government so they may give free rein to their personal interests, violating the Constitution and the law.

Given the electoral situation in the United States, for some time my government has told the IMF that, despite the great seriousness which characterizes us as a nation concerning our international commitments, we might fail to fulfill our pledges because of circumstances beyond our control, including an extended delay in the disbursement of the U.S. aid. I want to tell you, Nicaraguan brothers, we will request special treatment from the IMF and ask them to delay until December the evaluation of certain variables in our economic plan. This will

allow both Nicaragua and the United States to solve the problem caused by the elections in that country.

Thus, we will give them time, even until November, to leave behind the electoral dynamic, to allow the water to return to its normal level, and to work so that the cooperation offered can materialize without any further hindrances and we can end the year with our commitments completely fulfilled.

But I must also tell you, Nicaraguan brothers, that every additional week the disbursement in question is delayed will entail economic costs, just as the delays of the previous months have entailed costs.

The costs generated by (bad) international prices and last year's drought, added to the costs generated by the delayed aid, have forced us to reduce public spending at decentralized institutions such as the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute, the Nicaraguan Institute of Energy, the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute, the Nicaraguan Water and Sewage Institute, etc., and to restrict production credits because this government will never print false currency. The pledge I made is sacred to me.

We are now entering the final quarter of the year, the most critical part of the year for agriculture, when we must have the credit that is needed to culminate successfully the huge effort invested in this sector. For this reason we must restore the general sales tax to the level of seven months ago; we will charge a 15 percent tax on telephone and electricity bills, excluding the poor who consume 120 or fewer kilowatt hours per month, because I want to protect the poor from the consequences of the delayed U.S. aid.

These proposals will be reviewed at the conclusion of the present year, within 90 days. We will also continue promoting the reduction of public spending at state institutions, thereby guaranteeing that we will have enough to fulfill the pledges made to the recontras and recompas, to demobilize them, and help them join a productive life in their communities.

The Nicaraguan people must know that the democratic government I am presiding over will never allow the peace and reconciliation process it has undertaken to be cut off by foreign or domestic causes. My government will always adopt economic measures that will guarantee credit to all honest producers who want to work for this country, the gradual reconstruction of our infrastructure, and social attention for the poorest and most dispossessed sectors of our society, while maintaining the solidity of our currency and a stable exchange rate.

In March 1992, at the latest meeting of the Consultative Group presided over by the World Bank and the international community, the accomplishments achieved by the Nicaraguan people in terms of economic stability and social concerted effort were acknowledged, and the Consultative Group renewed its generous financial support.

The recent disbursement of \$67 million by the World Bank and \$55 million by the Inter-American Development Bank confirms that the international financial organizations have confidence in our country. This confidence is also shared by the EC, according to recent remarks by the EC commissioner, who visited Nicaragua only a few days ago.

The flow of foreign resources that Nicaragua received during 1991 and 1992 in the form of donations and loans represents one-third of the country's gross domestic product; in other words, approximately \$150 per inhabitant annually, which is very high. I acknowledge that the international community has responded in an extraordinary manner to Nicaragua, helping us to move from backwardness and poverty to sustained growth, of which we must all take advantage.

But we must not expect to live eternally from the generosity of these countries. The experience of the delayed U.S. cooperation must teach us that the only way to guarantee that we will definitively overcome our problems is through the work and effort of all Nicaraguans, in an atmosphere of peace, reconciliation, stability, and absolute respect for the Constitution and laws.

This is why I am addressing all of you, Nicaraguan brothers, regarding the disrespect that Mr. Alfredo Cesar Aguirre, president of the National Assembly, has displayed toward the orders handed down by the Supreme Court of Justice.

In my speech at the National Stadium on 25 April 1990, when I assumed office, I said that for 100 years we have been desiring this democratic Republic, where all of us can be free and equal under the law. During my government, the rule of law has gradually taken root, particularly after a truly independent Supreme Court of Justice was created. The Court is no longer bound by the president of the Republic's dictate.

On 29 September, I received a mandate from the Supreme Court asking that I, as president of the Republic, make Mr. Alfredo Cesar comply with the recent legal ruling issued by the Managua Appeals Court in regard to suspending the National Assembly's actions during the 2 September 1992 session because the latter did not have the quorum required by Article 141 of our Constitution.

We all know it is up to the Supreme Court of Justice to hear and decide on appeals filed by citizens over violations of the Constitution. Compliance with the Court's decisions and resolutions by authorities and government officials is mandatory. The president of the Republic's first and most important duty is to comply and enforce the Constitution and bylaws. Therefore, I must enforce this mandate. Mr. Cesar must abide by this country's Constitution and juridical order. Public officials, from the president of the Republic down to the presidents of other state branches, must set the example of abiding by the law and obeying the authorities and the country's

institutional order. This is the nature of the state of law I pledged to establish in the country, as stipulated in my government platform. As leaders, we cannot demand that a common citizen obey the law and respect the judicial orders if we, who are in charge of establishing and enforcing these laws, fail to do so.

This disobedience by Mr. Cesar is even more serious because it comes from a citizen whose duty it is to work for order and justice and because he assumed office pledging solemnly to respect and obey the Constitution with the provision that, should he fail to do so, the homeland itself should demand such obedience. I must remind the National Assembly representatives and the citizens in general that, according to this mandate, the National Assembly's actions during the 2 September plenary session, (?despite) the suspension ordered by the Court, can be declared invalid, can be impugned by any interested person, and eventually declared null by the proper courts.

Consequently, as president of the Republic of Nicaragua, I must make known to the public that, obeying the Court's mandate, I will not sign into law or sanction any bill, decree, or legislative resolution vitiated by this disobedience. The executive branch and the public order forces will not accept or enforce any of these resolutions. Additionally, no minister, deputy minister, or director of an autonomous institution will honor any invitation (?to appear) at the National Assembly while this disobedience persists. May I underline that, as indicated by the name, one of the executive branch's most important functions is to execute the duly approved laws and decisions made by the proper courts.

Nicaraguan brothers, it is time to strengthen the state of law. We all must reinforce the great blue and white alliance in favor of full democracy and the administration of justice to establish law and eradicate forever the stands of force, intolerance, and unbridled ambition. It is time to reinforce the national economy. We all should make stronger this great blue and white alliance in favor of production and honest work so the country's economy can grow and so we can defeat the poverty in which a large number of our fellow countrymen live. On closing the year's ninth month, I am hereby making a sincere and patriotic appeal to each and every one of the representatives of the National Assembly and the political parties so they can contribute to restoring the normal operation of this important state branch and subordinate all of their activities to the nation's supreme interests, as the Constitution, which we swore to respect in the presence of God and our national flag, stipulates.

I have had to be firm on many occasions in my life. To stand firm once more to enforce the law is an honor for me.

Chamorro Asked To Force Cesar to Obey Court

PA3009224792 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 92 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice, through the unanimous vote of its nine members, on 29 September rejected the last note sent by Legislative Assembly President Alfredo Cesar and requested that President of the Republic force Cesar to comply with the court orders.

In an unprecedented document in the nation's judicial history, the Supreme Court justices pointed out that Cesar not only disobeyed the sentences handed down by the Managua Court of Appeals, which ordered the suspension of the action taken by 46 deputies during the challenged 2 September session, but also disregarded the Supreme Court's order to comply with the ruling.

The ruling issued 29 September by the Supreme Court of Justice states: "Whereby, and in agreement with that provided for in Article 30 of the Amparo Law, be it made known to the Presidency of the Republic so that it proceeds to order (Cesar) to comply, and this action be reported to the Legislative Assembly." "Likewise," adds the justice's ruling, "the case shall be reported to the Attorney General's Office for the pertinent actions to be taken."

In other words, the Supreme Court of Justice text accuses Alfred Cesar of contempt with regard to the Supreme Court ruling. This is why the Supreme Court of Justice has been forced to ask the Executive Branch to take the pertinent measures and force the now rebellious assembly president to obey the law.

Although President Chamorro and Attorney General Guillermo Vargas were informed of the matter, it has not been possible to get their immediate reaction.

According to some lawyers consulted by BARRICADA, the Attorney General is being instructed by the Supreme Court of Justice to charge Cesar with contempt before the corresponding courts, while President Chamorro will have to look for the mechanisms to force Cesar to obey the rulings.

According to the lawyers, the Amparo Law in force that was quoted by the justices does not detail the mechanisms the executive branch should use against the rebellious person, in this case Alfredo Cesar.

President Chamorro could send a message to Cesar cautioning him to obey the judicial resolutions. Should he persist, the president can then withhold the Legislative Assembly's budget until the Assembly returns to the established judicial orders.

As has been widely published, the Managua Appeals Court and the Supreme Court ordered the Assembly to suspend "temporarily" the election of two Board of Directors' secretaries and the presentation of a "property law" that was passed during the 2 September challenged

session. During this session, Cesar decided to hold a plenary meeting without having the minimum quorum established by law.

Cesar, who on three occasions has rejected the judicial orders, on 29 September continued to meet and even to reform the Legislative Assembly law.

Anticipating the Supreme Court's ruling, Cesar on 29 September addressed a letter to the Interparliamentary Union (with a carbon copy to the U.S. Congress, of course, and other world parliaments) complaining that the executive branch has threatened the National Assembly with "financial strangulation." "Let's see if they will really cut our allocation," he said defiantly when he reported that he had mailed his complaint letter.

In his letter, Cesar said this is a "Sandinist move" against him and that he "has shown the Supreme Court that" his actions "have been according to the spirit and letter of the law."

This assertion has obviously been refuted by the Supreme Court resolution. The situation continues to deteriorate. Cesar again convened a session for 30 September, despite the judicial orders.

Attorney General Denies Cesar Arrest Planned

PA0110010092 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar suspended the National Assembly's ordinary session on 30 September to hold an emergency meeting with leaders of the many political parties represented at the Assembly to examine and approve answers to the measures the Executive Branch may implement to make the National Assembly fulfill the Supreme Court of Justice's resolution. Before suspending the session, Cesar asserted that he had been informed that President Chamorro will order his arrest and militarize the National Assembly building.

Attorney General Guillermo Vargas Sandino has asserted that Cesar will not be arrested because he has parliamentary immunity. Dr. Vargas Sandino said the Attorney General's Office will announce next week the action it will take against the National Assembly president, in accordance with the Supreme Court of Justice resolution. This will not affect any actions the president of the Republic may take in accordance with the her legal authority.

[Begin recording] [Vargas] The Supreme Court of Justice notified me through its top notifying official on the afternoon of 29 September. I received the official notification on the morning of 30 September. In its final part it states that the Attorney General's Office must be informed of the case so that it can implement the necessary actions. I have no further information

regarding the steps that are being taken, because they are being carried out by the Supreme Court.

It is my understanding that the proceedings are not in the hands of the president of the Republic either, because an amparo must first be filed at the corresponding appeals court. Once it is received by the appeals court, it is transferred to the Supreme Court of Justice, where it is processed in its entirety. Therefore, neither the Attorney General's Office nor the Presidency are involved in the proceedings at this time. I will carry out the instructions issued by the Supreme Court of Justice; I will gather information and decide how this case must be handled.

[Unidentified reporter] It is evident that the National Assembly leaders have displayed contempt for this case. What would be the most expeditious way to make the National Assembly president fulfill the Appeals Court resolution?

[Vargas] In reality it would be rather difficult to say at this time. I do not have all the information and we are not dealing with an ordinary authority but the president of a branch of state. We must thoroughly examine the Constitution and Amparo Law to establish the course of action that should be taken in this case.

[Reporter] Legal proceedings cannot be initiated in this case because Cesar has parliamentary immunity?

[Vargas] Definitely not, there can be no legal proceedings.

[Reporter] How many days, at the latest, will it be before the Attorney General's Office issues the resolution?

[Vargas] The Attorney General's Office has the power to examine the steps that can be taken in this case and to decide on a course of action. This may happen next week. In this case we must strictly adhere to the Amparo Law and the Constitution. It would be quite difficult to say the resolution will be issued on a particular day. The Attorney General's Office must fully examine the case because—as you can see—it is very complex.

[Reporter] The presidency minister even spoke of suspending the National Assembly's 1992 budget. Who has the authority to take that initiative? The executive branch or the Attorney General's Office?

[Vargas] The Attorney General's Office has nothing to do with the budget. That is why the Supreme Court resolution was sent to me and also to the president, to apprise her of the case so she can order the National Assembly to fulfill the Supreme Court resolution and inform that organization that as the president of the Republic her action is in accordance with the Constitution and the Amparo Law. [end recording]

National Assembly Changes Internal Regulations

PA3009230492 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Decree No. 534 issued by the National Assembly in Managua on 29 September]

[Text] In exercise of its powers, the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua has issued the following amendments to the National Assembly's general and internal regulations statutes.

Article 1. Articles 12, 20, 24, 34, and 35 of the general statute of the National Assembly, contained in Law 122 of 19 December 1990, published in issue No. 4 of official newspaper LA GACETA of 4 January 1991, are amended to read as follows:

Article 12. Whenever the deputy is absent from his congressional duties and has not requested that his alternate be designated to fill his vacancy, the Board of Directors may temporarily designate his alternate. If the rights of the alternate have been suspended or he is unable to perform his duties, the next alternate on the list submitted by the political parties or alliances will be designated. Any deputy who has designated his alternate to fill his vacancy for an indefinite period of time, while he occupies a post in any another state branch, and remains away in that post for over six months without interruption, will have to notify in writing the Board of Directors 90 days ahead of time that he is returning to his congressional seat.

Article 20. The members of the Board of Directors will be elected individually by an absolute majority of the deputies who are in attendance. Efforts must be made so the board reflects political pluralism. Should one of the members of the Board of Directors resign, have his rights suspended, or lose his status as deputy, an election will be held immediately to fill the vacancy.

Article 24. The session to install the National Assembly, where the first Board of Directors of each constitutional period is to be elected, will be presided over by the Supreme Electoral Council.

Article 34. In performing their congressional duties, commissions may request: 1. Information and documents they may require from other state branches; 2. Information and documents they may deem necessary from private citizens and groups in the form of a written statement or an appearance before the appropriate commission; 3. Through the National Assembly Secretariat, the compulsory appearance of state branch officials to report on matters related to the performance of their duties.

Article 35. Should one of the officials mentioned in Chapter 6 of these statutes refuse to provide information or documents requested by a commission or to appear before it instead, the commission may follow the procedure established in Chapter 6. The request mentioned in Article 84 is to be signed by the commission chairman

and secretary. After receiving the report or documents, the National Assembly president shall forward it to the commission that requested it and inform the Assembly of this. On matters related to the appearance of an official or individual, the Assembly may decide that it should take place in the commission that requested it. The commission will report to the Assembly on everything that has been done, making the appropriate recommendations so that the Assembly may make the decisions and resolutions it may deem advisable.

Article 2. Article 27 of the Assembly's internal regulations, published in issue no. 122 of LA GACETA of 3 July 1991, is amended to read as follows:

Article 27. Paragraph 5 of Article 11 establishes that the number of days in which a deputy is absent will begin to be counted from the date of the first plenary sessions. The break period mentioned in Article 106 of the statutes will not be taken into consideration. Article 3. This decree will enter into force from the moment it is carried in any news media, but this does not preclude its subsequent publication in LA GACETA.

Issued at the National Assembly debate hall on 29 September 1992.

[Signed] National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar Aguirre, National Assembly Secretary Nicolas Bolanos Geyer.

Central Bank Official on IDB Disbursement

PA3009194092 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] has disbursed \$53.8 million of the second part of trade and financial loans to Nicaragua. Norman Talavera, Central Bank of Nicaragua spokesman, explained that the credit will increase the international reserves and will be used to meet importers' demands. Here is a statement by Talavera:

[Begin Talavera recording] This last disbursement was obtained because Nicaragua has met the IDB's requirements, among which is the liberalization of the import and export of all products except for natural resources. Some of the other IDB requirements met by Nicaragua are: The reduction of import barriers; the rulings on the law of investments; the macroeconomic stabilization program; and the continuation of structural reforms in the fiscal, foreign trade, and financial sectors. The free trade zone and the passing of the law on the promotion of exports were also mentioned as reforms. Other IDB requirements that were met are free trade in basic grains—for the first time the export of beans is being allowed—the implementation of a pricing system to obtain basic grains, the strengthening of the Banking Superintendency, the state banking systems reduction

program—aimed at making it competitive with the private banks—and substantial progress in the privatization process—where more than 50 percent of the People's National Corporation establishments have been privatized.

This trade and financial adjustment credit was negotiated and disbursed in an 18-month period—a record time in the IDB's history. This was due to the Nicaraguan Government's institutional capacity to negotiate the resources, within the framework of the government's commitment to make reforms leading to a market economy. [end recording]

Central Bank President Resigns Over U.S. Aid Case

PA0110041192 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (AFP)—Official sources have reported Nicaraguan Central Bank President Silvio Franco resigned, presumably due to the failure of efforts exerted so the United States would release on 30 September the economic aid to Nicaragua, which has been withheld for five months.

Franco's resignation was revealed 24 hours after Deputy Finance Minister Leonel Rodriguez resigned and shortly before President Violeta Chamorro announced a series of economic measures to counter the situation.

Finance Minister Emilio Pereira will temporarily replace Franco, it was reported by an official who refused to comment on the case.

Pereira "requested calm and confidence," adding the suspension of the U.S. aid will not provoke a devaluation of the national currency, the cordoba, as was implied by certain rumors.

President Chamorro addressed the nation on the evening of 30 September through a radio and television network to state that she will not give in to the U.S. pressure. But she stated her confidence that President George Bush will keep his promise to disburse the aid at "any moment."

Washington froze its aid to Nicaragua after pressure exerted by conservative U.S. congressmen led by Senator Jesse Helms, who said Nicaragua is still controlled by the Sandinists and demanded the return of assets confiscated during the last decade.

Deputy Finance Minister Rodriguez Resigns

PA3009202492 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 92 p 5

[Text] The resignation of Deputy Finance Minister Leonel Rodriguez is effective 30 September. He said the main reason for his resignation is that he will pursue studies at a U.S. university.

It was reported unofficially on the afternoon of 29 September that Rodriguez's resignation letter voiced his interest for better training in the fields of economics and finance. He offered to the Presidency of the Republic his cooperation with the government in the future.

Rumors of Rodriguez's departure intensified when Finance Minister Emilio Pereira was in Washington to negotiate the disbursement of aid for Nicaragua with AID and international banks.

Rodriguez was annoyed because Pereira, with whom he has worked since the government of Violeta Chamorro assumed power, delegated his duties to Deputy Minister Marta Palacios.

The appointment of Palacios (who had served previously as budget director) came as a surprise when the president made a few changes in her cabinet in January. Finance Ministry authorities said this annoyed Rodriguez very

much, especially because Palacios had resigned her post at the ministry to accept a lofty position at a private bank.

On the evening of 29 September, BARRICADA consulted Palacios, who stated: Rodriguez's resignation "caught us by surprise." "I am very saddened he will depart when the government needs the support of many officials who have collaborated since the beginning" with the Chamorro administration, Palacios added.

Palacios admitted Minister Pereira had delegated duties to her that were usually assumed by Rodriguez in Pereira's absence.

She added the decision was based on her handling of aspects pertaining to negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank, and while Pereira was negotiating in Washington, "I had to meet with several ministers here" to work on the same matter.

Among other things, Rodriguez was in charge of the Customs Directorate General.

Argentina

Nuclear Energy Agreement Signed With France

PY3009132592 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220
GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM)—Argentina and France agreed to carry out "on the best possible terms" a joint cooperation program on nuclear energy "exclusively for peaceful and not military purposes."

The Argentine Foreign Ministry reported that a declaration of principles was signed today by Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella and his French counterpart, Roland Dumas.

During the ceremony at Quai d'Orsay, Di Tella admitted that "the new nuclear nonproliferation policy is one of the central objectives of Argentine foreign policy."

Di Tella said the signing of the agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy "will correlate with a new dimension of the cooperation between the two countries, especially in the use of nuclear energy in the health and industrial fields."

He commented on the good bilateral relations and the "various French enterprises" participating in the Argentine privatization program.

Di Tella regretted, however, "the lack of progress in the GATT talks as a result [words indistinct] of the disagreements that still prevail in the agricultural sector."

In the agreement, the parties express their "satisfaction" with the Foz de Iguazu common nuclear policy declaration signed by Argentina and Brazil on 28 November 1990. This declaration establishes "the solemn renunciation of nuclear weapons and the commitment to ratify the treaty aimed at forbidding nuclear arms in Latin America."

The agreement also notes that "on 24 August, France decided to ratify additional protocol No. 1 of the Tlatelolco Treaty and the amendments proposed to the treaty's text by Argentina, Chile, and Mexico to ensure its quick ratification and implementation in those countries."

It states that "Argentina, Brazil, the Argentine-Brazilian Agency on Accounting and Control of Nuclear Material, and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] signed and ratified a four-party agreement on the application of guarantees on all nuclear materials and the activities carried out in the territory under its jurisdiction."

The agreement states that both Argentina and France "are willing to carry out joint tasks with other countries for complete implementation of the IAEA safeguard rules, which is an essential element for the international nuclear nonproliferation system."

Di Tella on Oil Prospecting in South Atlantic

PY3009182192 Buenos Aires PAGINA/12 in Spanish 26
Sep 92 p 5

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In New York, where he is participating in the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella was asked about President Carlos Menem's remarks.

The journalists asked: "Will Argentina prospect for oil?"

Di Tella remained silent for a very long time, as if the question were posed by Menem, and briefly responded: "There are possibilities."

Questioned again, he was allowed to ponder for a few seconds and began to explain Menem's thoughts: "To begin with, it has not been said that Argentine companies cannot participate in prospecting. It has not been said. Nevertheless, there are no Argentine companies engaged in seismic prospecting, although joint ventures [preceding two words in English] could be formed to engage in seismic prospecting. Well now, it is an issue that is being reviewed."

Afterward, Di Tella noted that, in general, there are two possibilities: the overlapping of licenses; and the concession of licenses that the other side rejects.

Again explaining Menem's thoughts, Di Tella added: "The president is mentioning very concrete possibilities."

Nevertheless, a moment later he explained: "I am not going to give details on the general possibility, on the legal possibility of granting licenses."

In conclusion, considering that the president's and his own arguments could be described as very audacious by the Foreign Office [preceding two words in English], Di Tella made it clear that "there will be no escalation" of arguments and promised that "we will try to avoid it."

In fact, Di Tella's remarks reveal a year-old Argentine strategy. According to this strategy, it is appropriate to threaten discreetly the oil companies in order to convince them that it is not advantageous for them to accept British concessions in an area of conflict, such as the Malvinas Islands. In the words of the Argentine ambassador in London, Mario Campora: "No one should purchase an apartment whose ownership is under discussion." Nevertheless, as Di Tella himself said, the problem is that there are no Argentine companies engaged in prospecting and in addition, two companies have been awarded a contract for seismic prospecting without previously consulting the Argentine state. [passage omitted]

Gonzalez on 'Common Exploitation' of Falklands

PY3009150492 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1659
GMT 29 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (TELAM)—Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez has ratified the

Argentine Government's intention to "carry out the future common exploitation" of possible oil deposits in the Malvinas Islands with Great Britain.

Regarding the British call to foreign firms to exploit possible oil deposits, Gonzalez said that "Argentina also will begin oil exploration in the area, respecting diplomatic agreements and present conditions" because the intention is "to carry out future exploitations together."

Gonzalez made this comment when leaving the Olivos residence at noon today and after talking with President Carlos Menem. Gonzalez characterized the meeting as "dialogue before" the president's trip to Italy and Germany tonight.

Gonzalez said that on 2 October he will travel to Rome, "where I will meet with President Menem because I am going to sign a defense, production, and training cooperation agreement with Italy." [passage omitted]

Andres Antonietti Promoted to Brigadier General
PY3009144892 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 Sep 92 p 11

[Summary] Joint Chief of Staff Andres Antonietti has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He is the second officer on active duty promoted to the highest level in the Air Force.

Bolivia

Government Respects Brazil's Decision on Collor
PY3009222092 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] The government, led by Jaime Paz Zamora, in a declaration issued by the executive branch's official spokesman, Dr. Jaime Cespedes Toro, states that it respects the Brazilian Congress' decision to suspend temporarily Fernando Collor de Mello's constitutional mandate.

[Begin recording, in progress] [Cespedes] ...is almost innate to every human group, as virtues are innate to many human groups. Christ gathered together 12, and one of them was corrupt. I have already said this.

[Unidentified correspondent] Minister, how has the president received the report on Collor de Mello's suspension?

[Cespedes] The president heard the report, as did all Bolivian citizens, and he sees naturally that democracy has its own ways for finding solutions. We believe that Brazil has wisely used its Constitution and its laws to conclude, or bring to end, its problem. [end recording]

Increase in Foreign Debt Figures Detailed

PY3009234092 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Sep 92 p 4

[All numbers as published]

[Summary] The Finance Ministry has reported that Bolivian external debt currently stands at \$3.777 billion, an increase of \$149 million during the first half of 1992. This rise is mainly due to the rescheduling of the debt that was agreed on with the Paris Club and to new disbursements made by bilateral and multilateral agencies and by international organizations.

In spite of the increase, the debt-gross domestic product, GDP, ratio is at the same level as 1991; that is, 60 percent of the GDP.

Bolivia's external debt breaks down as follows: multilateral creditors, 51 percent; individual countries, 42 percent; and private foreign banks, 6.9 percent.

Regarding debt incurred with other countries, Japan is the biggest creditor with 26.4 percent, followed by Germany with 20.3 percent and Belgium with 10.2 percent. The debt contracted with international organizations breaks down as follows: the IDB is owed 56.6 percent; 32.9 percent to the World Bank; and 6.8 percent to the Andean Development Corporation.

Brazil

Pinheiro Delivers Impeachment Papers to Senate

PY3009173392 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Tomorrow President Collor will receive the notification that the Senate has begun the impeachment process. Upon receiving the notification and signing it, he automatically will be removed from his post.

During a ceremony at the Black Hall, Chamber of Deputies Chairman Ibsen Pinheiro early this morning delivered to Senate President Mauro Benevides the authorization to begin the impeachment process.

After chairing yesterday's historic session, Chamber of Deputies Chairman Ibsen Pinheiro had to take a short, but very significant, walk today.

The leaders of the two houses of Congress met, significantly, at the Black Hall. Black was the color used in the campaign for impeachment.

During the ceremony, Deputy Ibsen Pinheiro noted that he was not just delivering a bunch of written sheets:

[Begin Pinheiro recording] This simple delivery of some sheets of paper is a profound lesson for people who are learning something from this episode: the strength of their institutions to overcome their difficulties and build our common hopes. [applause] [end recording]

Senate President Mauro Benevides is committed to carry on with the work carried out by the Chamber of Deputies:

[Begin Benevides recording] Today, at 1430 [1730 GMT], Chairman Ibsen Pinheiro, we will carry on with our mission and will attempt to do this with the greatest dignity possible. [applause] [end recording]

Senate Selects Impeachment Committee Members

PY3009185992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese 1820 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Summary] The following senators have been named members of the committee that will implement the impeachment process against President Fernando Collor:

Full members: Antonio Mariz, Cid Saboia de Carvalho, Iram Saraiva, Jose Fogaca, Nelson Carneiro, Ronan Tito, Elcio Alvares, Francisco Rollemberg, Odacir Soares, Raimundo Lira, Jutahy Magalhaes, Mario Covas, Jose Eduardo, Valmir Campelo, Mauricio Correia, Ney Maranhao, Espiridiao Amin, Gerson Camata, Eduardo Suplicy, Jose Paulo Bisol, and Eneas Farias.

Alternate members: Amir Lando, Cesar Dias, Coutinho Jorge, Irapuan Costa Jr., Nabor Junior, Pedro Simon, Joao Rocha, Dario Pereira, Lourival Baptista, Carlos Patrocinio, Beni Veras, Chagas Rodrigues, Levy Dias, Marluce Pinto, Magno Bacelar, Aureo Mello, Joao Franca, and Moises Abrao.

Spokesman Says Collor Not Planning To Resign

PY3009180792 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Interview with Presidential Spokesman Etevaldo Dias by correspondent Renato Machado at Planalto Palace on 30 September—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Machado] Is there any possibility of resignation?

[Dias] No. That is a word that the president still has not said. None of his advisers has raised this with the president.

The president's decision is to have the process conducted in a totally democratic and civilized way, cooperating with the legislative and judicial branches and especially cooperating with Vice President Itamar Franco to prevent any anxieties or concerns in society.

[Machado] Thank you very much, Etevaldo Dias.

Collor Cited on Vote, Prepares To Vacate Office

PY0110005492 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Report by correspondent Luiz Augusto Mendonca from Planalto Palace]

[Text] Deputy Paulo Octavio, a member of the Federal District National Reconstruction Party, has visited Planalto Palace today. He said President Fernando Collor would not live in Alvorada Palace.

Deputy Octavio, who had lunch with the president at Planalto Palace today, said President Fernando Collor avoided using the word betrayal in commenting on congressmen supporting the government who voted for impeachment:

[Begin Octavio recording] The president did not use the word betrayal. He used the word weakness. He commented on the weakness of some politicians who pledged their solidarity with the president in the morning, and in the afternoon voted against him. [end recording]

Deputy Octavio also said that following democratic procedures, President Collor will accept the rules to be established by the Senate and that he is not considering the possibility of postponing the date for his removal from office. The deputy added that President Collor has prepared his third floor offices for Vice President Itamar Franco and that he has already packed his personal things. Deputy Octavio concluded by saying that the president of the Republic will not use any government office, and will remain at Casa da Dinda [Collor's private residence].

Senate To Ask Collor To Leave Office on 5 Oct

PY0110023892 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 92

[By correspondent Cristina Indio do Brasil]

[Text] The Senate will send President Fernando Collor a note asking him to leave office on 5 October. Senate Chairman Mauro Benevides said that at 1100 [1400 GMT] on 5 October, Senate First Secretary Dirceu Carneiro will hand President Collor the notification on his removal from the Presidency. At that same hour, Benevides will tell Vice President Itamar Franco that he must take office.

The date was set during a meeting attended by Vice President Franco, Justice Minister Celio Borja, Senators Mauricio Correia and Pedro Simon, and the Senate chairman, which was held at the vice president's office.

During the meeting the justice minister had to leave for almost 40 minutes to talk to President Collor here at Planalto Palace. Benevides said the president's removal was set for 5 October to allow the Senate to send him all the evidence it received from the Chamber of Deputies. Benevides said that the 180-day period, which is the maximum time President Collor can remain away from his post during the impeachment process, also begins on 5 October.

Collor's 'Several Depressive Crises' Denied

PY0110003092 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic Military Household today released an official note in which it states that it has never needed to give health care to President Collor and that he has never had several depressive crises. The note was signed by Colonel Marco Antonio Costa, the Military Household deputy executive chief. The note denies a Sao Paulo newspaper article stating that since his installation, President Collor has been in a depression several times.

Chile**Relations With Brazil Unaffected by Impeachment**

PY3009212092 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Report by correspondent Daniela Arameda from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma has stated that relations between Chile and Brazil will not be affected by the corruption charges against President Fernando Collor de Mello and his ensuing dismissal.

Silva Cimma termed deplorable the situation prevailing in Brazil, and reiterated that relations are established between states and not between persons:

[Begin Cimma recording] Relations will not change, because they are established between countries and governments and not between persons, and consequently, a charge made against a person will not affect our bilateral relations. [end recording]

He also said that the situation will not affect the Romo case, either, and that it will follow its normal course. He said that this case would soon be resolved and that the decree ordering the extradition of the former Chilean agent could be signed by Vice President Itamar Franco, who has been installed as acting president of Brazil.

Sedition Charges Filed Against Daily, TV

PY3009133692 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] Army Deputy Commander General Jorge Lucar reported that the Army has charged the newspaper LA NACION and Television Nacional of Chile with instigating sedition. These charges were filed before the Second Military Court and the Sixth Military Court, respectively.

In light of the fact that the Army stated it was not engaged in tapping private conversations, Gen. Lucar was asked to explain the difference between public and private sectors.

[Begin Lucar recording] We return to what I just said: We could publicly disclose details of intelligence duties, either to obtain information or to engage in counterintelligence actions, but the public may not understand them. [end recording]

Gen. Lucar had previously pointed out that Army intelligence is a most sensitive issue and therefore, it is not possible for the Army to reveal its procedures.

When asked about the two Army officers summoned to appear in court to testify concerning Senator Pinera's telephone bugging case, Gen. Lucar stated:

[Begin Lucar recording] They appeared in court at the judge's request. Likewise, General Covarrubias also will give his cooperation tomorrow, together with two more officers belonging to the Army Intelligence Battalion, at the request of the congressional committee and related to a briefing made by the Dine [Army Intelligence Directorate] director to the committee studying the telephone tapping case. [end recording]

Gen. Lucar then was asked about the discrepancies in Gen. Covarrubias' briefing before the aforementioned congressional committee regarding his denials of the existence of special equipment. He answered that those discrepancies will be cleared up.

Moreover, Gen. Lucar confirmed that the Army has lifted the state of alert it declared after a television interview with an alleged Dine agent who reported that several leading figures in the community were the object of telephone tapping.

Gen. Lucar made these statements after his meeting with Defense Minister Patricio Rojas to brief him on the accusations made against the Dine.

Rojas Supports Army Report on Telephone Taps

PY3009143892 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Rojas stated that the Army intelligence services need high-tech equipment in order to fulfill their duties, but nobody in the Armed Forces is authorized to carry out any other type of interceptions, such as telephone taps, to learn about somebody's private life. He fully endorsed the report submitted by the Army in which it denies being involved in spying activities. Rojas met with Army Deputy Commander General Jorge Lucar for 45 minutes.

[Begin Rojas recording] The Army deputy commander's statement is more than enough for me; it is a pledge of the truth of his statements. I would like to say once again that citizens may rest assured that the Armed Forces are not involved in interceptions, telephone taps, or meddling in citizens' private lives. We must request all levels of society to show due respect, care, and, I should add, caution and prudence in order not to jeopardize the operation of our country's public security institutions. [end recording]

Rojas added that now it is incumbent upon Television Nacional de Chile to proceed with caution.

Rojas then commented on the possible implications of the accusation of spying made against the Dine [Army Intelligence Directorate] and broadcast by that television channel:

[Begin Rojas recording] I do hope that this situation does not turn into the thin edge of the wedge. I earnestly hope so, especially regarding substantive matters studied by the Defense Ministry; namely, our national defense policy, institutional development needs, and the 1993 Armed Forces budget. I am confident that political leaders and members of Congress will work conscientiously to understanding clearly the issues when the Armed Forces 1993 budget comes up for discussion. [end recording]

Rojas was asked whether he knew that the Army used scanners [preceding word in English] for intelligence services. He did not answer directly but said he knows what the Army tells him, adding:

[Begin Rojas recording] The Army intelligence services need the support of high-tech equipment in order to fulfill their duties in intelligence and counterintelligence matters. But nobody in the Armed Forces is authorized to carry out any other type of interceptions, such as telephone taps, which violate a citizen's constitutional rights. [end recording]

Rojas declined to comment on the statements issued by Television Nacional's governing body on this issue, especially as there are pending court actions.

Colombia

'Operation Green Ice' Reveals New Cartel

PA0110034992 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Operation Green Ice against drugs, in addition to revealing the ties between the Italian and Colombian mafias, revealed the existence of a new Colombian cocaine trafficking organization, called the Pereira Cartel, which operates in the shadow of cartels already known.

According to an intelligence report from state security organizations, to which this station had access, these are the names of some of the new organization's members. Jose Nelson Villegas Duque is said by the authorities to be the cartel's leader. He owns several haciendas in Risaralda and a heroin processing laboratory. Gilberto Usma, alias Chuma, coordinates cocaine shipments to the United States through so-called mules. He also serves as an intermediary between the cocaine and heroin dealers who come to Pereira from Cauca and Huila. Manuel Salvador Diaz, alias Pepe, only works the cocaine and heroin routes to Spain and France. The intelligence document also mentions Antonio Correa,

alias El Padrino; Carlos Patino, alias Patemuro; and brothers James and Hernando Bermudez Ramirez.

The attorney general said that Jose Duran, the Colombian who was arrested in Italy and accused by international authorities of heading the Pereira Cartel, is not the man's true name. He goes by a different name and heads the organization in Risaralda. It is believed that one of the Pereira Cartel's members is a man known as Jose Duran.

It was also reported that Rodrigo Polania Camargo, another of the Colombians detained in Operation Green Ice, was charged with being one of Colombia's greatest money launderers. In addition to working for more than 23 years at the Banking Superintendency and representing it at a working group created by the Department of Administrative Security to look into money laundering operations, he was also a highly paid model in television commercials.

Authorities Uncover Arsenal, Arrest 4 in Cali

PA0110042392 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] A gigantic arsenal, buried 4 meters deep under a Cali house, was discovered during a raid on 30 September.

In the past few hours, the Administrative Department of Security [DAS] dealt the harshest blow yet to the urban guerrillas who operate in Cali by seizing a large number of weapons and military materiel that had been concealed in a residence in El Cedro in the southern part of Valle Department's capital.

Eight AR-15 rifles, shotguns, rockets, flare pistols, fuses, ammunition clips, ammunition, Civilian Defense and Army uniforms, and eight sets of counterfeit license plates were confiscated during the raid.

Nidia Ester Munoz and brothers Jesus, Luis, and Julio Guerrero Centeno were captured in the operation. They are relatives of a former M-19 guerrilla, who was killed near Buenaventura.

Serpa Resigns From 'Deadlocked' Peace Talks

PA0110031792 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Ever since the dialogue with the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNG] in Tlaxcala was broken off four months ago, Horacio Serpa was constantly serenaded with the Mexican song that says: Because you are here, you will go and you will go. On 30 September, the peace adviser left. To some, this was quite a macho thing to do, as the Mexicans say, but for others he was afraid. Serpa leaves as peace adviser at a difficult point of confrontation between the military forces and subversives.

In his letter of resignation to President Cesar Gaviria, Serpa underscored the government's role in its unceasing

search for peace. He asserted that the talks failed because of the guerrillas' stubborn attitude, and he rejected the atrocious manner by which the subversives are seeking a return to the talks by attempting to exert pressure on the government through terrorism.

His letter also gives other reasons that led the peace adviser to believe the dialogue is deadlocked.

[Begin Serpa recording] We are demanding that the insurgents tell the Colombian people why they are dissatisfied, what their positions are, what they are demanding, and how they justify their rebellion. Surely this would make it possible for us to reshape the outlook of the talks. [end recording]

Horacio Serpa came to the Peace Advisory in January 1992. He was the card the government played in an effort to break the deadlocked talks with the CNG, which were initiated in Caracas, Venezuela, by former adviser Antonio Bejarano.

At one time the guerrillas thought Serpa was an ideal mediator, and he became a ray of hope for the country. Shortly thereafter, however, the estrangement began. After the Tlaxcala round began, Argelino Duran Quintero was kidnapped and murdered; Norberto Morales was kidnapped; the guerrillas stubbornly refused to agree on a cease-fire and to release hostages; and they insisted on regional conversations, which led to the new effort's failure.

From then on Horacio Serpa grew increasingly skeptical, so much so that his resignation was expected several months ago when he was heard making statements such as this one.

[Begin Serpa recording] To continue the talks only to justify those who continue to threaten confrontation as the only alternative is irresponsible; it is not good. [end recording]

Social Conservative Party Adopts New Name

PA2509173192 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] The Social Conservative Party will no longer have the word social in its name. This does not imply it plans to abandon its banners, but only that it will no longer be known as the Social Conservative Party. It will now be known as the Conservative Party.

Conservatism will no longer be a social party. Conservatives from different areas decided to suppress the social element that was introduced by former President Misael Pastrana Borrero several years ago. Former ministers, congressmen, councilmen, and Conservative Party leaders decided unanimously to eliminate the word social and officially register the party as the Colombian Conservative Party [Partido Conservador Colombiano].

[Begin Conservative Party member Juan Diego Jaramillo recording] It is just as you said, a nickname.

We are returning to the name Conservative Party. This is what the party is already being called today and it has been approved. Once again, we are symbolically reclaiming the Conservative Party's 150-year old tradition. [end recording]

Despite the fact it was former President Pastrana himself who changed the political context of the Conservative Party by introducing the word social, former Pastranist leaders say the decision is not intended to deride the role played by the former president, who is still considered their leader.

[Begin Conservative Party member Alvaro Villegas recording] No, no, that means reaching a conclusion that has never crossed any party member's mind. Former President Pastrana is still considered an important figure within the party. [end recording]

Paraguay

ROC Official: No Asuncion Ties With PRC

PY2609150092 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Sep 92 p 10

[Text] After his meeting with President Andres Rodriguez, Lin Yu-Kun [name as published], spokesman for the delegation of the Republic of China's [ROC] Control Yuan, stated yesterday that "the Paraguayan Government will have neither diplomatic nor commercial relations with the PRC." When asked whether there are some strings attached to the ROC's economic aid to Paraguay; namely, that loans will be granted on the condition that Paraguay has no relations with the PRC, Lin Yu-Kun answered that the aid to Paraguay is granted "because of our spirit of goodwill towards Paraguay and the longstanding friendship between our peoples—with no strings attached."

Yesterday morning, the ROC delegation visited Government House where they met President Rodriguez. After the meeting, Lin explained that Rodriguez told them that they may rest assured that relations between the ROC and Paraguay will be further developed.

Regarding the Paraguayan congressional delegation currently in the PRC, Lin said: "It is our understanding that those Paraguayan deputies visiting the PRC are not representing Paraguay's executive or legislative branches, although they have been granted permission to go to the PRC."

Lin further stated that the ROC Government is currently putting together a \$20 million loan for Paraguay's cotton industry. He also recalled that representatives from a Taiwan-based sugar company came to Paraguay two weeks ago to make an appraisal of Paraguayan sugar mills and experimental farms and to decide whether it would be advisable for them to invest in our country. He asserted that it is highly probable that the above-mentioned group will decide to invest in Paraguay.

Official Denies Possible PRC Ties

PY3009130592 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29
Sep 92 p 10

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Marcos Martinez Mendieta said yesterday that "the Foreign Ministry has not received any directive to begin negotiations to establish relations with the PRC." He ruled out any possible commercial or diplomatic relations for the time being.

Martinez Mendieta said: "We have maintained very good relations with Taiwan in various fields for several years, and the Foreign Ministry has not conducted any official negotiation to contact the PRC."

Martinez Mendieta is filling in for Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken, who is attending the OAS Assembly in New York.

UK Trade Minister Praises Democratic Process

PY3009150092 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30
Sep 92 p 15

[Excerpt] British Trade and Industry Minister Edward Leigh [title as published], who arrived for a visit in Paraguay yesterday, stated that the United Kingdom is closely following the steps taken by the Paraguayan Government to free trade and establish the democratic process. He said that as a result of this, he came to Paraguay to try to improve local exports to the United Kingdom and to investigate the possibility of investing in Paraguay. [passage omitted]

President Denies Rumors of Generals' Retirement

PY3009144092 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30
Sep 92 p 8

[Text] Asked about rumors that Army Commander Division General Ramon Humberto Garcete and Division General Regis Romero, the chief of the Military Household of the Presidency of the Republic, would retire, President Andres Rodriguez last night stated: "The rumors are completely untrue."

President Rodriguez emphasized: "I already have told you gentlemen that as soon as the common law or the military courts pass judgment, measures will be taken." He made it clear that so long as the investigations continue, no decision will be made. The head of state said: "Thus far, I have not received a single judgment."

"I Maintain the Same Ideal of 2 and 3 February"

Asked about the rumor that he would go into retirement, Gen. Romero responded that he is unfamiliar with this issue. He said he has nothing to do with the charges of robbery and car trafficking and challenged those who say they can prove he was involved in any alleged wrongdoing. Gen. Romero stressed: "Yes, I firmly maintain the ideal of 2 and 3 February 1989 of seeing my country democratized." He added: "If the commander in chief

orders my retirement, I will be the first one to obey, thus honoring my career as a disciplined soldier."

Gen. Romero concluded: "I want the entire community to bear in mind that if the commander in chief orders my retirement, I will not become a renegade, changing sides, and much less will I become a reason for my fellow countrymen's permanent concern just for the sake of harboring personal aspirations. In no way do I want my fellow citizens to doubt my strong democratic calling and my fervent desire to see my country prosper with order, well-being, and absolute tranquillity."

Stroessner Friend Detained, Released 25 Sep

PY2809164092 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 26 Sep
92 p 13

[Text] The Intelligence Department of the Asuncion Police on 25 September detained Jose Alberto Planas, a personal friend of the Stroessner family, for a few hours upon his return from Brasilia after meeting with the overthrown chief of state.

"Incho" Planas stated that the police questioned him about the details of his activities in Brasilia and on his talks with General Alfredo Stroessner. Planas was taken directly from the airport to the Intelligence Department.

Before anything was known about his possible release, lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo, who supports the Autonomous faction of the Colorado Party began to take the necessary steps. As soon as Planas was released, he personally thanked the lawyer at the home of Luis Maria Argana, the leader of the Autonomous faction.

When Planas left Argana's home, he talked with the press. He said that "Stroessner supports the Autonomous faction, headed by Argana. I am sure that he supports Argana by the way he expressed himself."

He then indicated that Stroessner, with an eye to the 1993 general election, is worried about the unity of the Colorado Party. "He wants unity, if this is possible, before the internal elections of the Colorado Party or at least by 1993 so that the Colorado Party can remain in power."

Planas also indicated that Stroessner wants to return to Paraguay as soon as conditions are appropriate.

Peru

Guzman's Trial Continues in Total Secrecy

PA3009193792 Lima Global de Television Network in
Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] The trial of Abimael Guzman, the Shining Path terrorist leader, continues in total secrecy at El Callao Naval Base. In 10 days a judge, a faceless justice, as well as others who are reviewing the case, will issue the ruling. Under strict security measures and in total silence, faceless military judges are prosecuting Shining Path

leader Abimael Guzman at El Callao Naval Base, although it is not known for certain if the trial is under military jurisdiction. It can be noted, however, that according to Daniel Espichan Tumay, special prosecutor for terrorist crimes, this process should have commenced on 25 September; therefore, this would be the third day of the trial. According to the law, a special tribunal appointed by the War Council is carrying out the oral proceedings. It is expected that in 10 days the judge, also a military member, will hand down the sentence.

This trial, as is known, is being carried out behind closed doors and in a high-security environment that guarantees the judges' anonymity. This unprecedented trial is being followed very closely by the press and, although it has not obtained an official version of the trial, it does report on general public opinion. Here are statements by people questioned on the street:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] Drastic measures should be taken against him for the many murders against the people, against young innocent people.

[Second unidentified speaker] The weight of the law should be applied against him. I hope that.... [pauses] I have trust that the authorities are carrying out the trial properly and that the full weight of the law will be applied against him. [end recording]

Due to its far-reaching consequences, Abimael Guzman's trial has been labeled the trial of the century. The Armed Forces are in charge of the trial. This is why here at El Callao—where Guzman is being detained at the naval base—the Armed Forces are carrying out a campaign through posters pasted on the walls of the houses. The posters call on the armed rebels to surrender to the Armed Forces or the National Police and indicate that their rights will be respected. To consolidate peace in the nation, the community is hoping that justice will be carried out in this case.

Civilian Trial Sought

PA0110124892 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] On 1 October, subversive criminal Abimael Guzman will begin to make statements before the military court and will have to answer for the deaths of 25,000 innocent people, among other things. Alfredo Crespo, his lawyer, claims, however, that Guzman must not be tried by military courts. He requests that the case be turned over to civilian courts.

Twenty-four hours before Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman begins to testify, his defense lawyer filed a recourse before the 21st Instruction Court, which tries cases of terrorism, contesting the competence of the military court and requesting that the military judge declare himself incompetent and transfer the case to civilian courts. Judge Carlos Augusto Manrique Suarez,

who heads the 21st Court that deals with cases of terrorism, was on duty on the day Guzman was arrested.

Alfredo Crespo, Guzman's defense lawyer, said he has not been able to meet with his client since Guzman was placed in the Navy's custody. Crespo also said he has not had access to the testimony Guzman gave to the police. He will request a copy of that testimony early on 1 October before the hearing starts.

Fujimori Comments on Trial

PA0110133392 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori has announced that the trial against the bloodiest criminal of recent times, prisoner 1509 [Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman], will begin at San Lorenzo Island on 1 October. He also said that the judge who released Jose Mainza Segovia, director of Mutual Peru, will be investigated.

[Begin recording] [Fujimori] As I said, he is in under the responsibility of the Navy in a very safe place, under tight security. He has been given all the necessary guarantees for his health and life, and he will be tried according to the law. The Counterterrorism National Directorate, Dincote, has submitted the case to the military courts, outlining the crimes committed by Abimael Guzman.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the military courts have faceless judges?

[Fujimori] That is correct. The case will be handled by military judges, professional lawyers who will act as faceless judges.

[Reporter] On 30 September, you announced you will not give terrorists any opportunity to repent or lay down their weapons.

[Fujimori] No. I said there will be no dialogue with terrorists. There is, however, a good opportunity for terrorists who repent and accept the offer to return to society. In those cases, the government will fully guarantee their safety.

[Reporter] A scandal has emerged in the Judicial Branch with the release of Mainza, who has been accused of fraud against more than 400,000 clients of Mutual Peru. What is your opinion?

[Fujimori] Well, I regret this situation. This shows we still have a lot to do to moralize the judicial branch. I will not give up efforts in that direction.

[Reporter] What will happen to the judge who released Mainza?

[Fujimori] I hope he will be severely punished by the corresponding authorities. I must add that should the judicial branch not take any action, the executive branch will proceed accordingly. I will not tolerate that kind of attitude. [end recording]

Prosecutor Reveals New Evidence

PY0110125792 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17
Sep 92 p A4

[Text] Prosecutor Jorge Melo Vega Layseca yesterday revealed that there is new evidence to support criminal charges against former President Alan Garcia Perez. These charges pertain to actions that date back to Garcia's time in office.

Melo Vega Layseca made this statement before meeting with acting Attorney General Nelida Colan Maguino to request that criminal charges be filed against Alan Garcia, who has received asylum in Colombia.

Melo Vega Layseca stated that he could not disclose the content of the new pieces of evidence, but he said the Attorney General's Office will study them to pinpoint the alleged crimes committed by Alan Garcia.

He noted, however, that his request for filing criminal charges against Alan Garcia hinges on three issues: The first one deals with Alan Garcia's undeclared accounts in foreign banks.

The second one relates to Garcia's decision to reduce the number of Mirage airplanes bought by Peru from a French company in order to favor a third party.

The third one deals with his participation in a dubious transaction concerning the investment of Peru's Central Reserve Bank foreign exchange reserves in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, BCCI, a transaction tinged with bribery.

These three facts were disregarded by former Attorney General Pedro Mendez Jurado, who brought criminal action against Garcia only for the unlawful accumulation of wealth to the detriment of the state.

New Shining Path Leadership Viewed

PA3009135692 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2243 GMT
29 Sep 92

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (DPA)—According to police sources, the search now focuses on Oscar Ramirez following the capture of Abimael Guzman and Elena Iparraguirre, the two top Peruvian Communist Party Shining Path leaders.

Ramirez, Comrade Feliciano, was just about to be caught a few days ago, but he managed to lose the police and change cars just when he was about to be captured, according to unofficial reports.

The subversive, who is the military chief of the fundamentalist Maoist group, formed a threesome with Guzman and Iparraguirre, and thus naturally inherits the organization's leadership, according to the investigations.

Ramirez, 32, a former law student and the son of an Army general, apparently lacks the proper political

training which will prevent him from taking full command despite the fact he is liked among the rank and file.

Antiterrorist police believe that Feliciano's possible capture would deliver another lethal blow to the group. The Shining Path has been left without ideological and strategic leadership following the loss of Guzman. Feliciano's capture would leave the group without military leadership.

For Peruvians, Ramirez is only a murky picture of a tall and slender man, with thick eyeglasses, an intellectual appearance who seems drunk and with great devotion applauded Guzman and Iparraguirre when they both danced Zorba the Greek in the famous video that allowed many leaders to be identified.

According to police sources, Feliciano, who survived the 1986 prison massacre, is a man with few scruples and not inclined to theoretical discussions. It is, therefore, believed that his leadership will bring even further violence.

Within the intricate Shining Path leadership that involves family connections, Ramirez is a cousin of the Durand brothers—Maximiliano, probable new ideologist for the group, and Teresa, who has also been mentioned as a possible new leader.

Through this same family connection, Ramirez is also related, albeit indirectly, with the Morote clan formed by Osman, the former number two man under detention; Ostad, leader at large; and Arturo, the activist in Germany. Teresa Durand is married to Osman.

The reason the authorities believe Ramirez has assumed full leadership despite his alleged ideological failings is that he is the only one of the three leaders who is free and the painted wall signs that have appeared in Lima.

Painted signs are an infrequent sight in Lima (although they are plentiful in the countryside). These signs, which have appeared in poor neighborhoods, highlight the People's Guerrilla Army, the militia of the Shining Path organization led directly by Feliciano.

Until just recently it was believed military operations came under Julio Mezzich, 45, a member of the bourgeoisie and one of the group's most renowned leaders, but it now appears that he deserted some time ago.

One hypothesis, mentioned even by President Alberto Fujimori, is that the Shining Path could have an associated leadership in which, according to the newspapers, Ramirez would be joined by three women: Durand, Marguie Clavo, and Elizabeth Gonzalez.

The possibility of the women taking more of a direct control should be no surprise because they comprise 56 percent of the top leadership. According to analysts of the violent gang, women members are characterized by greater indifference than their male comrades.

The antiterrorist police, which have become a heroic institution for Peruvians due to their important actions, are trying to clarify the Shining Path's line of succession because they have no idea what attitude the group will take following Guzman's capture.

It is the unanimous belief among experts that the new Shining Path leader will not equal Guzman, who personified the group and awakened among followers a devotion with fanatical traits.

LA REPUBLICA on Shining Path Succession

PY0110001892 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Sep 92 p 3

[Text] Maximiliano Duran Araujo, the "ambassador of terror" in France, is the potential successor to the evil Abimael Guzman Reynoso in the leadership of the so-called Communist Party of Peru-Shining Path [PCP-SL]. The party faces the deepest internal crisis of its violent history with its leader and founder in prison, its highest-ranking leadership dead or captured, and their tired military contingents demoralized and close to disbanding in disorder.

Police sources said that Duran Araujo's nomination was apparently made personally by "President Gonzalo" [Guzman] in his own handwriting during the second PCP-SL Congress that was held somewhere in Peru.

This is reportedly stated in the valuable set of Shining Path documents seized by Counterterrorism Division [Dincote] agents on the night of 12 September when Dincote agents raided a house at 459 Calle 1, Los Sauces, in La Calera urban development in Surquillo, where the person who was mainly responsible for the deaths of 25,000 Peruvians over 12 years of violence was holed-up with young and middle-aged women members of his entourage.

Impartial analysts have said that this means the Shining Path's founder and master-mind had not overlooked the possibility of being captured, in view of the police intense searches looking for him and his main assistants, and had prepared a new leadership structure for his clandestine organization.

The latest events, however, went beyond Guzman's planning because seven other Shining Path leadership members were captured with him.

Some years have passed between the alleged appointment of Maximiliano Duran Araujo and "Gonzalo's" capture. During this time other factions have appeared inside the PCP with different proposals on how to face the armed struggle and the strategy for assuming power. Some of these factions have even disagreed with Guzman's line of thinking. The Shining Path was busy organizing its third National Congress, scheduled for the end of 1992, when the beginning of the end fell on it.

However, no one in a leading position within the Shining Path can be sure that Maximiliano Duran Araujo will

immediately return to Peru to take over the organization's ideological and military leadership under the present circumstances because Peruvian police authorities and their counterparts in foreign countries are carefully watching out for his movements. Besides, his only chance of entering the country would be by road.

This is why police circles cannot dismiss the possibility that the feared Alberto Ramirez Duran, alias "Feliciano," who is one of Guzman's most trusted men, could take over the leadership. Ramirez is one of the visible leaders of the party's political-military apparatus. He became known as the "director of death" when he was responsible for programming and directing the most important executions in the country.

"Feliciano" appears in various video tapes seized during the raids on the Shining Path headquarters in Monterrico and other residences where Guzman hid out.

He is considered a "hero" by the Shining Path because he survived the mass killing at El Fronton prison during Alan Garcia's government. On that occasion he was wounded in the right leg and walks with a limp.

Ramirez Duran is currently in hiding. He looks weak. His main aides are two women who are not afraid of anything.

Unofficial police sources have named them as Margie Clavo Peralta and Edna Saavedra Rengifo, alias "Martha." They were arrested on 31 March 1985 with Sybila Arredondo and later released by a court for "lack of evidence."

Before their arrest, Clavo Peralta was chief of the Shining Path Metropolitan Lima Military Committee and Saavedra Rengifo was military chief of the southern regional committee.

The third possible Shining Path leader is Edmundo Cox Beauzeville who was arrested in Puno several years ago and was then transferred to the Miguel Castro Castro penitentiary. He was the political chief. We have been told that Cox was senior even to the alleged Shining Path number two leader Osman Morote Barrionuevo who was also held in the same prison and who is currently serving his sentence in Puno.

The first two days of work at the house raided in La Calera, Surquillo District, where Guzman was arrested, provided the police and judicial officials with first-hand material related to Shining Path activities. This material includes documents, trophies sent to "Gonzalo," documents written in code, computers, whisky, and vodka.

Among the unusual items found were many different styles and colors of wigs for both men and women. A judicial source said that many of the wigs were later removed from the raided house in four boxes.

Who is Maximiliano Duran? Maximiliano Duran Araujo, the alleged successor of Abimael Guzman, is a physicist and mathematical scientist who studied in the

Enrique Guzman y Valle National Education University of La Cantuta. He also studied at the National Engineering University (UNI). He was born in Ayacucho and has been living in France for the last ten years.

In addition to disseminating Shining Path propaganda in Paris, Duran also collects funds for the PCP-SL leadership. Some of those who saw him in France remember him as an austere individual, very committed to his party. He is about 42 to 45 years of age.

Duran Araujo specialized in solar energy as a substitute for fossil fuels. He was always involved in the so-called "Hatun Inti Tullpa" project (Great Solar Energy).

He was imprisoned in Ayacucho for alleged subversive activities and released in February 1982 during the Fernando Belaunde Terry administration after his brother-in-law, populist Deputy Jose Parodi Vargas who owned the Luisiana ranch, moved heaven and earth to obtain his release. Peruvian intellectuals also made public appeals for his release.

He was out only a few days before the Shining Path carried out the great assault on the Ayacucho prison on the night of 2 March and the early hours of 3 March when more than 230 Shining Path members and common criminals were freed.

He has been living in France since then. He is currently married for the second time to Teresa Morales Infante of Ayacucho.

Status of Shining Path Apparatus Viewed

PY2509185092 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Sep 92 pp 12, 13

[Article by the Investigative Unit]

[Text] Ideology and the organizational apparatus of the Shining Path are the two pillars that have maintained the Communist Party of Peru-Shining Path for more than 12 years during the "popular war."

Shining Path top leader Abimael Guzman Reynoso's arrest represents a very important victory, but the war against the Shining Path is not over because its leader has built "a killing machine" that can function without him.

The arrest of its top leader will not automatically mean the paralyzation or the disappearance of the Shining Path organization.

The so-called "Marxist-Leninist-Maoist-Gonzalo" principle followed by Guzman will not immediately be eliminated. Hundreds of Shining Path terrorists have died defending this principle during the "popular war" which has lasted 12 years and five months.

The "Gonzalo principle" exists; it will not disappear overnight so long as men and women throughout the country and abroad—many of them armed—seek to

implement the principle and the plan outlined by Guzman and his leadership.

The Shining Path apparatus remains intact, except for the leadership which has obviously been pruned.

"The killing machine" is able to reproduce itself; that is, if one component is deactivated, it is immediately replaced by another.

Experts like sociologist Carlos Ivan Degregori have noted that Guzman "more than anyone has concentrated on strengthening his brainchild, the Shining Path, so that it can reach the promised land some day."

Expert Enrique Obando Arbulu has stated that "the Shining Path has enhanced the personality of its leader in such a way that the structure of the organization would remain even if he is arrested or defeated. His arrest is a hard blow but I do not think it will make the organization disappear."

Gustavo Gorriti Ellenbogen, who wrote the book *Shining Path: History of a Millenary War in Peru*, has repeatedly said that the sophisticated Shining Path scheme will not disintegrate with the arrest of its leader.

Guzman's arrest will not dissolve the breeding grounds that spawn the "Gonzalo principle" and the ability to reproduce the organizing apparatus nationwide.

In his recent and thorny essay *Shining Path: The Most Deadly Subversive Movement in the World*, British journalist Simon Strong concludes that "Peru's apocalyptic deterioration fattens the Shining Path."

Consequently, it will be possible to end the Maoist group if the deterioration caused by a terrible recession that seriously affects the poorest sectors were to be overcome.

From a political and military viewpoint, the arrest of "President Gonzalo" will not destroy the outlined projects of the so-called "Sixth Great Plan."

The Shining Path implemented five "great plans" between 1980 and August 1992. This was a period of war with very clearly defined objectives.

Each new plan involved an increasing number of actions and casualties. The first plan included 1,342 actions, the second 5,350, the third 29,621, and the fourth 63,052. The number of actions of the Fifth Great Plan is not known, but it is believed to be much higher.

Each great plan has political and military objectives. The First Great Plan was called "The Plan To Begin the Armed Struggle;" the second, "The Great Plan To Begin the Guerrilla War;" the third, "The Great Plan To Conquer Support Bases;" the fourth, "The Great Plan To Develop Support Basis;" and the fifth, "The Great Plan To Promote the Development of New Power Bases."

Every "great plan" has been divided into three to four campaigns. For example the "Fifth Great Plan," which

began in August 1989, had about three campaigns. The last of these was the most ferocious because it was the so-called "Checkmate" campaign.

The attacks on the Las Vegas service station and the first aid post on Argentina Avenue were the beginning of the first campaign of the Sixth Great Plan.

During the first campaign of the Fifth Great Plan, the entire apparatus knew their tasks and objectives and merely had to implement them.

The members of the apparatus know that under Maoist military tactics the dismantling of the leadership does not mean the end of the "people's war" and that a new group of leaders will take over their tasks.

Obviously, there will be no changes in terms of leadership: Free or in jail, dead or alive, Guzman will continue to be "the chief of the party."

Dead or alive, there will still be Shining path members willing to die for the "Gonzalo principle."

Gorriti made one of the best interpretations of the "quota," which is the Shining Path ritual by which the militants upon joining the Maoist party hand over their lives to "President Gonzalo" to make use of them. To die in combat is not just dying for the Shining Path, it is "irrigating the triumphant revolution."

Ideology is thus a basic element to understand the logic of Abimael Guzman's followers. For many this is incomprehensible and worthy only of the most deviated minds. But this logic has allowed the Shining Path—despite great setbacks, arrests, and defeats—to continue to carry out comprehensive actions against new targets and inflict greater numbers of casualties.

Evidence that the Shining Path is capable of replacing its top leaders can be seen in the cases of Tito Valle Travezano, Yovanka Pardave Trujillo, Hugo Suarez Cruzatt, and Elvia Sanabria Pacheco, who were arrested during a police raid on the residence of Abimael Guzman in the Monterrico district in July 1990.

The four people were trusted assistants of "President Gonzalo," but despite their arrest the Shining Path was able to unleash its third "CheckMate" campaign of the Fifth Great Plan, which was one of the most violent and which occurred mainly in our capital.

Furthermore, these four individuals were among the victims of the Shining Path mutiny in the Miguel Castro Castro penitentiary.

Despite this, Maoist violence increased to the level of atrocity.

Furthermore, the arrest of Osman Morote Barrionuevo, who was undoubtedly Guzman's lieutenant, did not mean the end of the Shining Path.

The evidence showed that Guzman was arrested while meeting with the leadership of his organization to evaluate the "third campaign" of the Fifth Great Plan.

The planning stage of the "first campaign" of the Sixth Great Plan is definitely underway. The arrest of "President Gonzalo" will delay the implementation of the plan, but the Shining path leadership already has its guidelines.

Victory over the Shining Path will only be possible if its entangled structure is dismantled, especially the following organizations:

A. The Revolutionary Movement for the People's Defense [Movimiento Revolucionario de Defensa de Pueblo], MRDP, which is the political apparatus that has under its jurisdiction the so-called "derived organizations" that operate in Lima. The military apparatus in the capital is the Lima Metropolitan Committee, CML. The "derived organizations" are:

B. The Neighborhood Classes Movement [Movimiento Classista Barrial], MCB, which conducts proselytizing activities in the low-income sectors.

C. The People's Feminist Movement [Movimiento Femenista Popular], MFP, which acts in the people's soup kitchens, mothers' clubs, feminist organizations, free-milk distribution committees, and others.

D. The Youth Movement of Peru [Movimiento Juvenil del Peru], MJP, the activities of which are conducted basically among young people of low-income sectors and at universities, schools, high schools, youth clubs, and so forth.

E. The Peruvian People's Succor [Socorro Popular del Peru], SPP, which is one of the largest and most active movements. The SPP is responsible for The Democratic Lawyers' Association [Asociacion de Abogados Democraticos], AAD, which comprises lawyers skilled in assisting those who are arrested on terrorism charges and labor unions in conflict with companies; the Democratic Students Association [Asociacion de Estudiantes Democraticos], which comprises students of various universities in charge of supporting the AAD; the Association of War Prisoners' and Political Prisoners' Relatives [Asociacion de Familiares de Prisioneros de Guerra y Presos Politicos], which works with the relatives of all those arrested on terrorism charges; the Sanitary Support Section, which comprises doctors and nurses who assist those injured during clashes; the Clothes Manufacturing Section, which supplies clothes and shoes to the subversives; and the Support Section, which supplies room and board to the terrorists.

F. The Workers' Movement of Classes [Movimiento de Obreros y Trabajadores Classistas], MOTC, the members of which infiltrate all wage-earners' legal organizations. The MOTC comprises the Central Highway Workers' Class Struggle Committee [Comite de Lucha de

Obreros y Trabajadores Classistas de la Carretera Central], CLOTCC; the Avenida Argentina Workers' Class Struggle Committee [Comite de Lucha de Obreros y Trabajadores Classistas de la Avenida Argentina], CLOTCAA; and the Municipal Workers' Trade Union Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Sindical de Trabajadores Municipales], CSTM.

G. The People's Movement of Entertainers [Movimiento de Artistas Populares], MAP, which spreads Shining Path ideology among theatrical groups and folkloric music and dances groups.

H. The Students' Movement of Classes [Movimiento Estudiantil Classista], MEC, which conducts activities at all universities, schools, high schools, Cenecapes [expansion unknown], pre-university courses, and others.

I. The Teachers' Movement of Classes [Movimiento Classista Magisterial], MCM, which works with teachers.

J. The Intellectual Movement of Peru [Movimiento Intelectual del Peru], MIP, which spreads Shining Path ideology through teachers working at elementary and high schools, universities, higher education institutes, and academies.

The Central Committee of the PCP-SL [Peruvian Communist Party-Shining Path], which is directly affected by Abimael Guzman Reynoso's arrest, has another series of supporting organizations:

- The Peruvian People's Republic Organizational Commission oversees the "supporting bases" and the "supporting committees," which are established by the Shining Path in areas where the movement controls some territory.
- The Military Commission periodically evaluates whether the objectives set for the military area are being complied with.
- The Permanent Commission is responsible for political compliance with the planned actions.
- The Propaganda Commission prepares material on the "people's war" to be distributed abroad, plans "psychosocial" actions.
- The Organizations Supporting Commission acts as a link among the "derived organizations" and controls their functioning.
- The Party Supporting Commission receives information of all the internal events of the organization. This commission is a sort of disciplinary entity.
- The Translations Commission supplies the leadership with versions in Spanish of propaganda material ordered by them.

The Shining Path military-political organizational apparatus is subdivided into six organizations:

- the Northern Region Committee, CRN, which comprises Tumbes, Piura, Cajamarca, Ancash, Lambayeque, and La Libertad;
- the Southern Region Committee, CRS, which comprises Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna, Cusco, and Puno;
- the Central Region Committee, CRC, which comprises Junin, Huanuco, and Pasco;
- the Main Regional Committee, CRP, which comprises Ayacucho, Apurimac, and Huancavelica;
- the Huallaga Regional Committee, CRH, which comprises San Martin and Ucayali; and
- the Lima Metropolitan Committee, CML, which is in turn subdivided in committees for the East Zone, West Zone, Central Zone, Chosica Zone, Medium North Zone (Chancay, Huaral, Huacho, and others), and the Medium South Zone (Lurin, Pucusana, Pachacamac, Canete, and others).

The military apparatus, the Popular Guerrilla Army, EGP, is structured differently.

Military sources estimate that the Shining Path has some 6,000 armed people.

The EGP is divided into two types of organization, one to operate in rural areas, the other to operate in the cities.

In rural areas the Shining Path has "mobile networks" and "territorial networks." The former comprises a main force, a regiment, a battalion, a company, and a platoon; the latter comprises a local force and a grass-roots force.

In the cities the Shining Path has "special detachments," "zonal detachments," and "militias."

Each organization has a political and a military chief, the latter being subordinated to the former.

There is, therefore, a lot of work needed to deactivate this "killing machine," as Guzman himself called it. The reality is that his arrest is just the starting point: A battle has been won, the war continues.

The Sinister 12 Year Plan

The Strategic Defense Period

1. The First Great Beginning Plan (May-December 1980)

Operative Plans:

- Armed Struggle Beginning Plan (May-June)
- Guerrilla Warfare Beginning Plan (July-December)

Number of operations: 1,342

2. The Second Grand Plan for Guerrilla Warfare Dissemination (January 1981-April 1983)

Operative Plans:

- plan to open guerrillas zones linked with support bases (January-May 1981)
- plan to disseminate guerrilla warfare (May 1981-April 1983)

Campaigns:

- first campaign to gather arms and means (May-September 1981)
- second campaign to shake rural areas with guerrilla actions (October 1981-April 1982)
- third reconnaissance campaign to advance the support bases (April 1982-April 1983)

- a) First reconnaissance area (April-September 1982)
- b) Second reconnaissance area (October 1982-April 1983)

Number of operations: 5,350

3. Third Grand Plan to Conquer Support Bases (May 1983-September 1986)

Operative Plans:

- plan to defend, develop, and conquer support bases (May-February 1984)

Campaigns:

- first campaign to defend, develop, and build (May-October 1983)
- second campaign to defend, develop, and build (October 1983-February 1984)
- plan for the great leap (May 1984-September 1986)

Campaigns:

- first campaign to begin the great leap (May-December 1984)
- second campaign to develop the great leap (January-June 1985)
- third campaign to develop the people's war (July-November 1985)
- fourth campaign to end the great leap (December 1985-September 1986):

- a) The beginning of end of the great leap (December 1985-April 1986)
- b) End of the great leap with a gold stamp (May-September 1986)

Number of operations: 29,621

4. Fourth Grand Plan to Develop Support Bases (December 1986-July 1989)

Campaigns:

- first campaign part of the pilot plan for developing bases (December 1986-June 1987)
- second campaign to end a historic landmark brilliantly (June 1987-February 1988).
- third campaign (February-September 1988)

- a) Consolidate and mainly develop a brilliant conclusion
- b) Grand conclusion of the pilot plan.

Number of operations: 63,052.

Strategic Balance Period

5. Fifth grand plan to promote the development of bases centered on the New Power (from August 1989 to... ?)

Campaign:

- first campaign to promote the development of support bases (August 1989-February 1990)
- second campaign to develop the people's war and conquer power (March 1990-May 1991)
- third campaign of the grand conclusion: for the strategic balance to further shake the country (June 1991-August 1992)

6. Sixth Grand Plan (from September 1992 to... ?)

Roundup of Terrorist Activities 18-20 Sep

PY0110020092

[Editorial Report] The following are reports on terrorist activities in Peru compiled from Peruvian papers published between 18 and 20 September. Publication information is given in parentheses after each item.

Army, Peasants Release Natives—As a result of a joint operation undertaken by Mantaro Military Command troops and peasant self-defense patrols, 150 indigenous Ashaninkas, who were held in captivity by Shining Path, were released last week at campsites located in the valleys of the Ene and Tambo rivers. The Shining Path members managed to escape. Among the Ashaninka natives could be counted scores of women and children who were suffering from severe malnutrition, with many of them also suffering from skin and gastrointestinal diseases. The number of Ashaninkas released by the Army since April totals 5,000. They are currently undergoing medical treatment, and are under armed military protection. (Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Sep 92 p A1)

Terrorists' Arrested at Airport—Police have arrested four alleged Shining Path members at Jorge Chavez Airport, seizing a large amount of subversive literature. The arrest was made at 1130 on 18 September, when the alleged "terrorists" were about to board a plane bound for the city of Yurimaguas. The names of the detainees are: Maritza Aguilar Saavedra, 30; Teodoro Alfredo Paredes Zapata, 31; Wilson Quispe Munaico, 18; and Mario Augusto Rios Flores, 50. (Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Sep 92 p A14)

Police Clash With MRTA—A violent clash between members of the National Police and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, MRTA, members took place at the village of Pichanaki, 60 km from Chanchamayo, on 19 September. No injuries or deaths were reported, but the police station was virtually leveled. The prompt

action of the policemen forced the approximately 150 MRTA members to retreat in disorder to the nearby hills. A police officer reported that the Amazon forest area has long been the target of MRTA raids, with up to four raids reported every week. The police have requested the Peruvian Government's support in repelling the MRTA attacks. (Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Sep 92 p A15)

'Subversives' Kill Policeman, Wound Another

PA2909141092 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Text] One policeman was killed and another wounded after being shot by alleged subversives who intercepted them in a vehicle at 1700 on 29 September. The attack occurred in Miraflores a few meters from the newspaper GESTION, near the Donofio ice cream parlor on Salaverri Avenue. Subofficer Miguel Robles and guardsman Sotelo Velasco were wounded in the shoot-out, while the subversives fled and tried to board a vehicle. The driver, however, who was accompanied by his niece and a baby, was armed and repelled the attack, according to his niece.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We reached the corner and saw three individuals shooting. We put the car in reverse. They came and threw themselves on the car, broke the window, and got us out of the car. I was with my uncle and a baby. They took the baby out of the car and I asked them not to do anything to the baby. They could not start the car because we did not leave the keys in the ignition. We hid inside a building where we threw ourselves on the floor. The man then stopped another vehicle. [end recording]

An eyewitness who chose to remain anonymous told us what happened.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The three started shooting at the owner of the red vehicle. The man defended himself, and then went inside a building. Then they intercepted another vehicle.

[Unidentified reporter] What weapons did they have, submachine guns?

[Unidentified speaker] They had guns, the three had guns. [end recording]

De La Puente on OAS Observers, Garcia Issue

PA3009162692 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] The OAS is preparing to send an observer mission to Peru to supervise the CCD [Democratic Constituent Congress] elections on 22 November. Oscar De La Puente Raygada, president of the Council of Ministers, has praised the OAS decision and explained that the mission's task will be limited to guaranteeing the process is legitimate and honest.

[Begin recording] [De La Puente] The OAS observer mission will not intervene in Peru's internal affairs, nor will it issue a position on the country's internal political situation. They are coming here to see that the 22 November elections are held in a straightforward manner so the process cannot be termed manipulative or fraudulent. They are coming here to see that the presence of voters at the polling tables is supported by freedom and liberty, which is, by the way, what justifies and determines the legitimacy of an electoral process.

[Unidentified reporter] How many observers will come?

[De La Puente] So far it has been said that 120 international observers will come. During my last visit to Washington, OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares mentioned a minimum of 250 observers, considering the fact that Peru has an area of 1 million square kilometers with more than 10 or 12 million voters. That makes it very difficult for observers to be at each of the more than 75,000 polling tables.

What has been planned, within the electoral observation strategy through the Inter-American system, is that OAS observers will be posted where there are large numbers of voters.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] has accused the government of being behind the attack perpetrated against her residence on 29 September.

[De La Puente] The government is the first to regret—I have no doubt that the president does, also—the unpleasant situation experienced by Dr. Cabanillas. However, I think that accusing the government of being responsible for the attack is a result of the emotional disorder she experienced at that time.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] case of Alan Garcia, on 29 September Attorney General Hermosa Moya said he is waiting to receive Foreign Ministry documents on the steps being taken by the Colombian Government. Have any steps been taken?

[De La Puente] Yes, we received an official letter from Dr. Hermosa Moya through our embassy in Colombia that former President Garcia will be notified of his summons in Peru. [end recording]

Campaign To Improve Government's Image Announced

PA3009162892 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0212 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Oscar de la Puente announced that an extensive campaign to improve Peru's image abroad will be implemented through the country's embassies. De la Puente said the extradition of the defenders of subversion will take some time because established procedures must be followed.

After coordinating actions with the business and tourism sectors, Peruvian embassies will begin an aggressive

campaign to improve the country's image and counteract the negative effects of the efforts of the 72 individuals who have been identified as Shining Path followers. These individuals have already been rejected abroad. This was announced by Minister Oscar de la Puente who said that procedures must be followed in the process to extradite each of the so-called ambassadors of terrorism.

[Begin De la Puente recording, broadcast in progress] ...they have been issued instructions on the relevant parts of the Foreign Ministry's campaign to report Peru's situation through our missions abroad. We have gathered representatives from private enterprise, the National Confederation of Private Enterprise, the Exporters Association, and the National Association of Industrial Enterprises; in other words, people who are involved in commercial activities abroad and who, jointly with the Peruvian Government, will begin an aggressive image campaign to illustrate Peru's possibilities—a Peru different from death and tragedy. Peru has many possibilities to obtain foreign investments and to make known our natural resources. Our possibilities as a country must be made known to all countries and to the investors who want to invest in Peru. This is an essential campaign the Foreign Ministry is undertaking. [end recording]

The foreign minister said this at the end of a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry marking the exchange of notes between the Governments of Peru and China for a donation of 500 bicycles and school supplies for the country's schools.

Venezuela

Suspending Constitutional Guarantees Denied

PA3009194592 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Presidency Secretariat Minister Celestino Armas has said that the government has been following all problems concerning personal and property security. According to him, there has been a substantial improvement in the state's intelligence and security services.

[Begin recording] [Armas] Unfortunately, in a city like Caracas there will always be security problems. The important thing is that the security and intelligence corps improve and become more professional each day. In this regard, the government remains alert, and I do not think the situation will get out of hand.

[Unidentified reporter] Minister, taking into account the latest events and the announcement on the possible suspension of constitutional guarantees by the government, how do you see the country's situation?

[Armas] I can assure the country that at no time has the government discussed the possibility of suspending constitutional guarantees. [end recording]

University Rector Denies Violent Outbreaks

PA3009135392 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Carabobo University Rector Ricardo Maldonado denied that subversive groups are present in that university. He did say, however, that the university always expresses its problems very energetically.

The Carabobo University rector explained that all universities have outbreaks of violence. There are small groups throughout the country that think they can resolve their complaints and the country's problems by taking isolated actions.

During a meeting held with the president, Rector Maldonado reported on the peaceful march organized by this university.

[Begin Maldonado recording] We visited the Miraflores Palace to ask the president to introduce a public credit law for the construction of a building for the University of Carabobo, to request an investigation to determine who is responsible for the death of student Luis Landa, who was killed in La Morita on the week of 21 September, and also to inform him of a march organized by Carabobo University that will begin in Valencia and will gather at the Carabobo Plaza. The participants will deliver a request to the National Congress for additional credit for the construction of a building for the University of Carabobo as this year is the university's 100th anniversary, and also to request that a bill be drafted to prohibit policemen from using firearms during demonstrations. In that sense, we support the university students' right to demonstrate, but we also believe it must be done in a civilized way that will win the sympathy of the people, not through isolated acts that are not supported by the a majority at the university. [end recording]

As planned, the leaders and students of Carabobo University marched peacefully through the streets of Caracas. They asked the authorities to conduct an in-depth investigation to clarify events surrounding the death of one of the university's students during protests some days ago.

However, far from the center of the Caracas at the Central University of Venezuela [UCV], there was a completely different sight. Contrary to the example of community spirit offered by the students of Carabobo University, hooded persons again took over the areas around the UCV.

With their faces covered by hoods, the disturbers tried to provoke disturbances, but they were unable to get the student community to join them.